P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,931—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1900.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th May.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "
M.L. SORRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4946	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7263	J. S. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Sendon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,829	1st July, 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 8th May 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departure thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
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TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
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STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
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Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 10th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 12th May.

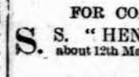
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th May, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May.
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June.
" Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 19th May, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	23	16
With Single Temple	50	24	15
With Cur	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

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Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SHIPPED BY
P. DUBOIS & CO., BORDEAUX.

THE Wines offered by this Company are of guaranteed excellence. They are chosen with an especial view to their use in this Country and are consequently to be relied on as sound and genuine Wines.

		Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Pts. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Pts. Rs. a.
COTES ST. EULALIE	Per doz.	11 2	6 2	10 0	5 8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	"	13 0	7 0	11 8	6 4
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	"	13 0	7 0	11 8	6 4
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	"	15 12	8 6	14 0	7 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	"	19 0	10 0	17 0	9 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	"	27 0	14 8	24 0	13 0
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	"	21 4	13 0	19 0	11 8
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	"	34 8	20 0	31 0	18 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	"	42 8	23 8	38 0	21 0

CLARET IN WOOD.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

		Rs.	as.	p.
FINEST PARMESAN CHEESE	Per lb.	1	8	0
Do. GORGONZOLA CHEESE	" "	1	8	0
Do. GRUYERE (real EMENTHAL)	" "	1	0	0

GERMAN SAUKRAUT, sold in casks of cwt. each,

in tins of 10 lb. each, and by the pound, Ans. 8. per lb.

GERMAN SAUSAGES, Per tin, Rs. 1-12.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.
IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS OILMAN'S STORES.

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Compilers and Editors of the
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TRY SQUIBB'S Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fevers Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. AGUE SPECIFIC.

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GENERAL TOBACCONISTS
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MANUFACTURERS
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For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

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AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

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FOR WESTERN INDIA.

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MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

MARCKS'
HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
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REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

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HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
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McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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OF
EDISON'S PROJECTING KINETOSCOPE AND PHONOGRAPH.

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SOME splendid New Views of Bombay will be exhibited by the KINETOSCOPE; also some Figures larger than life, never before seen in Bombay. During the intervals of the films, some attractive Transvaal war slides will be shown.

The ENTIRE EXHIBITION will be novel and unique, and will afford such an entertainment as has never before been presented in Bombay.

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Rs 1-8, Re. 1, Annas 12, 8 and 4.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform and Children under 12 half price, to the first three classes.

Reserved seats can be booked on the day previous to either performance at THANAWALLA'S Cycle Works, Kalbadevi Road, or until 4 p.m. on the day of performance at the Theatre.

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Electrical Engineer, City and Guilds of London Institute.

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BULLOCKS in LARGE NUMBERS, best Malwa breed, in good condition and fit for immediate work for Cultivators. For terms apply to

FARAMROZ R. PATELL,
Mhow, C. I.

Mhow, C. I., 7th May, 1900.

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JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
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DARASHAH RATANJI CHICHGAR,
For the Working Committee.

8th May, 1900.

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OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3 Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

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HIMALAYA ICE BOXES.

ZINC LINED and fitted with wood drainer and ICE BREAKING SPIKE.

19 by 13 by 14 inches ......Rs. 18.
18 by 12 by 13 ,, ... ,, 16.
12 by 8 by 9½ ,, ... ,, 10 (no Drainer)

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BOMBAY.

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MANDALAY.

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1 ...	45	0
Do. do. do. No. 2 ...	70	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	55	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55	0

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	2
,, FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp. ...	2	8
Do. do. No. 2 ,, ...		4
,, BULL'S EYE KODAK, No. 2	3	4
Do. do. No. 4...	5	0
,, CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT STRAW BOATERS —Firm Double-Brims, Stout Make, Rs. 4-8. Soft Felt Hats, Seal Black and Silver Grey, Rs. 9-8, Silk Lined. Smart Tweed Caps, from Rs. 4. Silk Lined.—ASQUITH and LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

USEFUL NOVELTY.—A handsome English-made Toilet Cabinet of solid metal fit to use even in a drawing room. Reduced Price, Rs 32-8.—SHROFF BROS.

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SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GOUNCHEE MOHOLLA OR MIRZA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Maganlal and Jehangir Attorneys for Mahomedbhai Mahomedally Kajiji, the transferer of mortgage and mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Edulji Burjorji Daruvala, under the power of sale reserved to the transferer of mortgage and mortgagee, under the indenture of mortgage of the 30th day of November, 1884, and made between the said Edulji Burjorji Daruvala, of the one part and Vasudev Balaji of the other part, as also under the transfer of mortgage, dated the 6th May, 1896, and made between the said Vasudev Balaji of the one part and the said Mahomedbhai Mahomedally Kajiji of the other part, and as also under the deed of further charge, dated the 6th May, 1896, and made between the said Edulji Burjorji Daruvala of the one part and the said Mahomedbhai Mahomedally of the other, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co, will on SATURDAY, the 19th day of May, 1900, sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the building standing thereon, situate at Gounchee Moholla or Mirza Street, without the Fort of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under Nos. 21 and 22, and now under Ward Nos. 650 and 651, and Street Nos. 80, 82 and No. 1, and containing by admeasurement 269 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east by the passage and property of Bhawoo Krishna Vasoodev, on or towards the west by the property of the late Saapurji Sorabji, on the north by the sweeper's passage and the property of Jerbai, daughter of Dhunjibhoy Framji, and on the south by the said Gounchee Mohella.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Maganlal and Jehangir, attorneys for the mortgagee or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th May 1900. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
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On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

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1 double pole hill tent, with rowty.
1 single pole do do

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong built glass fronted miniature.
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1 strong dog cart.
1 palanquin office shigram.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

On MONDAY, the 14th and TUESDAY the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Waudby Road, Esplanade, next to the Gaiety Theatre, the whole of the hotel furniture of the "Grand Hotel" consisting of valuable large counters, side boards, dinner tables, whatnots, chairs, writing, washing and dressing tables, large almirahs, gown and clothes presses, teapoys, drawing room sofas, couches, easy chairs, handsome wall clocks, Persian and Brussel's carpets, best plateoware, rich crockery and glassware, linen, wines, plants, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT LANOWLI, SUITABLE FOR BUILDING BUNGALOWS.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owner the following:—

All that vacant piece of land situate at Lanowli, on the north side of the old Khandala Road, in the Registration sub district of Wadgaon, containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 26 goontas, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 151 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the north by the vacant land of Mr. Rustomjee Ruttonjee, on the south by the old Khandala Road, on the east by the bungalows of Ebrahim Peermahomed, Mr. Radford, Dr. Mody, and Mr. Maganlal Shroff, and on the west by the bungalow of Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th May, 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD BENGALPOORA STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Thucker Ramjee Ebbjee, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Thucker Dedhur Dessey, as also on account and at the risk of the Guarantor Khatao Dedhur in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of March, 1898, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, formerly in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvie, and now in the City and district of Bombay, on the west side of old Bengalpoora Street, containing by admeasurement 189 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 425, new No. 6086, old survey No. 807, and new survey No. 2327, assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 14, and now under street No. 52-56, and Ward B No. 1558 and bounded on the east, by the said old Bengalpoora Street, on the west, by the sweeper's passage, on the north, by the house of Ebrahim Bin Bapoo Meeya Glasswalla, and on the south, by the house of Fakirsab Bin Bhikoomeeya Patel, and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following consisting of a collection of figures of wild and domestic animals, table, dessert and cheese plates, bent wood sofas, arm and light chairs by Jacob Joseph Kahn, ladies' fans, albums, ladies' work boxes, dressing case and companions centre pieces, wall brackets clocks and time-pieces, Austrian fire-proof safes and deed boxes, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Grant Building, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned grand cottage piano, three quarter size slate billiard table, sewing machine, pictures, lamps, carpets, &c., the property of RICHARD WALTON, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Clysdale Dye Works (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.) Dadur, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, cottage piano by Soundy, strong built Victoria, lady's bicycle, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, wearing apparel, books, &c., the property of the late M. J. RANKIN, Esq., Manager Clysdale Dye Works.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 245 of 1896.

Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Chowksey ....Plaintiff.
versus
Framjee Hosangjee Kharas and others..........Defendants.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sale by Public Auction, at their rooms, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed properties, in 6 lots by order of Messrs. Nusserwanji Rustomji Chowksey and Framji Hosangjee Kharas, the surviving Trustees of a Gujerati writing of settlement, dated 17th July, 1889, made by one Hosangjee Hormusjee Kharas, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree made in the above suit, bearing date the 9th day of September, 1897.

All those 3 several pieces of Foras freehold new salt batty ground situate at the proposed Foras Road, near the Textile Mill in the City of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 2997 and 2962, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No 3057 and Street No. 502, all which pieces of land containing by admeasurement 30,000 square yards or thereabouts, one of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east in part by the property of R. A. Wadia, in part by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart. and in part by the property of Casinath Dewjee Dhuru, on or towards the west in part by the said properties of the said Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., and C. D. Dhuru and in part by the property of N. N. Wadia, on or towards the north by the proposed Foras Road, and on or towards the south by the property of the new Century Mill, the second of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east by the property bearing new Survey No. 2963, on or towards the west by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., on or towards the north by a public water drain, and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Road; and the third of which pieces of land is bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of the said Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., on or towards the west and north by a public water drain, and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. N. M. Cama, Solicitor, at his office, No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th May, 1900.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... ,, 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBORN, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

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TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechoen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co, Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
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KILLS. { BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

KILLS. { BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a prefectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

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BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.........................Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.........................Pts. Rs. 19 8

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B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

"SCOTLAND'S BEST."

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.
CLUB BLEND ,,
O. H. L. LIQUEUR ,,
SLATER'S V. O. ,,
RODGER'S GLENLIVET ,,
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR ,,
PRIVATE RESERVE ,,

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.
FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS
BILLIARD TABLE
Complete in every respect.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli.* Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

RECEIVED, the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 3 Music Rolls and Case. Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICERS of the W. R. MESS of H. M. S. "MAGDALA" do not HOLD themselves responsible for any DEBTS Contracted by their STEWARD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the UNDERSIGNED will LET the NOVELTY THEATRE from 1st May, 1900, for a period of 6 months on account and at the risk of the subiessee, Mr. DAYABHAI DHOLSAJI JAVERI the proprietor of the DESHI NATAK MANDALL. Applications for such lease may be made to Mr. SORABJI C. DHONDI, Byculla Terrace.—Dated this April 1900,

COWASJEE PALONJEE KHATAO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE Company has a LARGE and VARIED STOCK of TELEPHONES of the latest and most approved designs.

Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use.

Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.

Railway Telephones for Railway Signal Work.

Mining and Engine House Telephones.

Portable Military or Field Telephones, for Rifle Ranges and field operations in temporary or standing camps.

Telephone accessories and material of every description kept in stock. Estimates furnished for Installations and instructions given for erection and maintenance, or undertaken, if desired.

The Company also SUPPLY Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, Lightning conductors, Medical Induction Coils, &c.

For terms, and particulars apply to the

SECRETARY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST POST FREE.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR

THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD., CHARLTON;

Prices and Particular on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR

THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,

Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

BOMBAY.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry.

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

(Made in London by Messrs. J.B. JOHNSON & Co.,) and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transwaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,

No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,240
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 } { 15,000 }	190	{ 100 } { 75 }	nil	79
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	79
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	00C	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	..	205
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	220
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	,1,000	60	
Bellary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	—	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	375
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,00	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs,5.	1,775
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	440
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	650
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	540
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	370
Cooria Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	360
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	685
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs3.	325
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs2.	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	315
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	4.	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	630
Hope Mills	800	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	200
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	475
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130xd
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	400
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	..	dvdRs.82	47
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	175
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	20.
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,700
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	[illegible] pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1780
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	—
Mazagon	5,000	250	—	dvdRs. 5	47½
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1425
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	170
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	585
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	560
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	740
Saaraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1825
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	185
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	190
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	535
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2.	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1400	50	all	dvdR-	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	4 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	1200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	2100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	165
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	72½
Breulse Cawnpor Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	180x1
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	1300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	385
Mummer M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	475
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	100	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
					585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	—	000	—	Rs 80	985

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 8-2m., 8-0a. Low water, 1-32m., 1-27a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Mahomedan "Kattal-ki-Rat."
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string Band of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 p.m., to-day:—

Overture	The Miller and his Men	Bishop.
March	Le Pere la Victoire	Ganne.
Valse	Ensueno Seductor	Rosas.
Fantasia	National Air of Europe	Browne.
Szerenade	Zigeuneren	Ivanovici.
Mazurka	Sabre Au Clair	Missa.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE POLICE COURT.—Tokersey Govindji, a Hindu merchant, aged about thirty-eight years, residing at Mandvie, was at noon yesterday standing in the compound of the Mazagon Police Court, waiting for his case to be called on, when he suddenly dropped down and expired. Medical aid was immediately summoned and a doctor arrived, and on examining the patient pronounced him to be dead, the cause of death being sudden failure of the heart's action. The deceased, it appears, had filed an information against another merchant, charging him with assault, and the case was to come on for investigation before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Roshan Soudagar, a Purdesee, aged about twenty-two years. The deceased was a sweet-meat maker and resided at Grant Road. About a week ago, the deceased was seated near a pan, containing boiling oil placed over a furnace in the shop, and was preparing sweets. Suddenly the pan upset and the boiling oil fell on the man, scalding him severely on the lower part of the body. He was treated at home with household remedies, which however did him no good, and he was on Saturday last removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Monday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A VAGRANT SENT TO JAIL.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, George Parkinson, aged twenty-two years, was charged by Constable Hayter with deserting the Workhouse. The evidence showed that accused had been a vagrant in the Government Workhouse for some years past. In 1897 Parkinson escaped from the Workhouse, and his whereabouts could not be traced. Yesterday morning he was arrested by Constable Hayter near the Byculla Schools. He was taken to the Workhouse, where he was identified to be the man, who had escaped from the Institute two years ago. The accused had left the Workhouse thrice before. The magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DIAMOND RING.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, prosecuted one Bafali Haji, a Mahomedan, on a charge of possessing a gold ring, set with seven diamonds and valued at Rs. 400, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused was further charged with dishonestly misappropriating the ring and converting it to his own use. About four days ago, the police on information previously received, went to the accused at his residence, at Bhendy Bazaar Road, and questioned him about the diamond ring. The accused said that he found it some days ago at Pydhownee Road and sold the ring and the diamonds to different persons. He pointed out the purchasers from whom the police recovered the whole of the property. Enquiries were then made for the owner of the ring, but as none came forward to claim it, the police charged the accused with fraudulent possession and criminal misappropriation. The accused admitted having misappropriated the property and also admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

GUNPOWDER FOR MUSCAT.

IN consequence of information received from Commander F. Barwick, Port Officer of Bombay, Inspector Walton of the Water Police, placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, a Mahomedan, named Sheik Abdul Lutiff bin Mahomed, Agent to the Sultan of Muscat, and his man, Abdul Aziz, on charges of shipping ten thousand pounds of gunpowder on board prow No. 2815 in contravention of Section 5 of Act 4 of 1884. Accused were also charged with infringing the bye-laws requiring them to ship the powder in a vessel having a closed deck, and to give forty-eight hours' previous notice. The tindal of the prow, Abdul Rahman Sheik Ali, was also charged with carrying the powder in his vessel contrary to the provisions of law. Mr. Yorke Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Brown, Solicitor, defended the first accused; and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan the second.

Mr. Yorke Smith, in opening the case, said the gunpowder remained in an open prow from the 18th to the 21st April. The boat was found on the latter date anchored very near the bulk oil works; and the whole of the circumstances constituted a situation of extreme risk and danger.

Mr. Walton was the first witness called for the prosecution and deposed to having seen the powder in the open boat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, witness said the powder was being sent to the Sultan of Muscat by order of the Government of India; and had been sent down in charge of a sergeant from the Rowlee Powder Works, Sewree. The accused had a license from the Commissioner of Police to convey powder from one place to another.

Mr. John Ringrow, Customs Officer, said that on receiving information on the 21st April, he reported the matter to the Superintendent. The prow, which lay two yards off the oil tanks, was a source of danger not only to the tanks, but to vessels in the harbour. The powder was transhipped to the Ganja Husein, a boat with a deck, and removed to a safe position.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan witness said there was a customs chowkey, a hundred yards distant from where the boat lay.

Mr. Ford, another Customs officer, said that whilst he was going his round in the harbour with the medical officer on the 21st April, he saw a flag flying in the fore part of the prow. He went on board and enquired what it contained. The reply given to him at once was that it was gunpowder. There was no concealment about it whatever. It was carried in an open manner in an open boat. The flag was a red chequered handkerchief.

Mr. Brown submitted that no case was made out against his client, the first accused.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, for the second accused, said that his client, who was a muccadum, had done all that he was required by law to do. According to section 14 of the Act, as the powder came into his possession "by orders of the Government of India" he did not come under the operation of the rules.

The third accused, the tindal, in his defence, admitted the facts, but pleaded ignorance of the law requiring him to give notice to the Port Officer.

His Worship discharged the first accused. The second and third were fined Rs. 50 each.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

COLONEL GALHARDO, Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword, the new Governor-General of Goa, who is expected to arrive on the 10th instant. Colonel Galhardo was sent out by Portugal in 1895 to Eastern Africa to suppress the revolt of Gungahama. Senhor Galhardo performed wonders in the African Campaign of 1895, completely routing and subduing Gungahama, who was finally captured and conveyed to Portugal. The Chief's arrival created no little sensation, for the African War of 1895 was one of the bloodiest undertaken by Portugal against the native chiefs, who constantly harassed and gave trouble to the Portuguese nation, and resulted in the district of Collelo being completely taken possession of by Colonel Galhardo, while another district Mangacasse, where the Gungahama resided, was set on fire along with the kraal of the Chieftain, by order of and in the presence of the gallant Colonel. The Portugese soldiers, who so brilliantly defended the Portuguese flag in this African campaign, were immediately proclaimed Benemeritos da Patria and the names of Colonel Galhardo, Major Mouzinho D'Albuquerque, Caldas Xavier, and others have a distinguished place in the records of the campaign. The Royal Commissioner in Africa at the time was Senhor Antonio Ennes, and both he and Senhor Galhardo received on their return to Lisbon a most enthusiastic reception, a grand dinner being given at the Paco, which was followed by a "Gala Recita" at Sam Carlos Royal Theatre, where both Ennes and Galhardo were received by the King and embraced in the Royal Tribune, amidst enthusiastic ovations and *vivas* to the army and navy.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.

THE "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: We rejoice to see that in spite of the wild talk of a certain section of the Irish people, the visit of our Queen to Ireland has been an unqualified success. Ever since Queen Victoria decided to visit Ireland no reasonable man ever doubted that she will meet with anything but loyal ovation, because though Ireland has many grievances to complain of and which imperatively demand redress, yet it is none the less loyal and devoted to our venerable and gifted sovereign than any part of her vast Empire. So when the Irish people accorded loyal welcome and treated with veneration and respect the benign Lady who rules over us, they did nothing more than what was due to a sovereign who feels for her people and who cares for their welfare in a manner that is hardly excelled or equalled in the annals of history.

MATHERAN AND DR. COLLIE.

The "Rast Goftar" thinks Dr. Colley is entitled to congratulate himself on the freedom of Matheran, of which he is the Superintendent, from plague. Our contemporary says: After everything is said against the seeming harshness of Dr. Collie's plague measures at Matheran, this much is also to be acknowledged that his vigilance and care have been not a little instrumental in saving this popular health resort from the scourge of plague. There have, indeed, occurred one or two stray cases at that place till now, but considering the large number of the fashionable population that resorts there, every season, with their retinue of servants, Dr. Collie may justly congratulate himself on the freedom which has been, so far, vouchsafed through his energy to that delightful sanitarium.

IMPROVE THE SOURCES OF OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Some of the native journals are dissatisfied with the administration of the Water Department of the city. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: Knowing as we do that the principal sources of our water-supply in Bombay are in a contaminated condition, the news of the spread of cholera in the Presidency must be a source of great anxiety and alarm. It is a sad and bitter commentary upon the municipal administration of this city that in spite of annually spending a large sum of money for looking after the water-supply, the rate-payer cannot be sure of the purity of the supply and feels apprehensive as to what deadly germs he might be getting into his system with every glass of water that he takes. Now it behoves the authorities in Bombay to take immediate steps to clean the water and render it harmless till the next rains bring in a fresh supply. Surely some means can be devised to purify the water and render it incapable of bearing any life destroying germ.

IMPEDING THE GROWTH OF THE SUBURBS.

In the opinion of the "Rast Gofter," the concession Government claimed to have made to intending builders in Salsette turns out to be illusory. Our contemporary remarks: The letter from the Secretary to Government in reply to Mr. Tata and others, on the subject of building-fines in Salsette, confirms, if anything, the contention of that gentleman and his friends that the concession, Government claimed in a former letter to have made to the intending builders in Salsette, was illusory, and more in the interest of their own revenue than in that of the peole. The reasoning in which Government have indulged, in their last communication upon the subject, is no doubt elaborate; but it will not serve to convince any one as to the justice of their exorbitant claims. The Bombay Government, with all their show of concession, have conceded nothing. We have repeatedly acknowledged the claim of the State to a reasonable share in the unearned increment, But here the demand made by Government, seems to us to be altogether excessive. We once more repeat that the authorities are pursuing an extremely short-sighted policy in thus impeding the growth of the suburbs and lending a hand to the overcrowding of Bombay.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks: Whatever its other virtues, more or less occult, the Government of Bombay does not seem to possess the virtue of consistency. We sometimes doubt if it knows its own mind. For instance, it has often felt the stress of over-population in this tight little island town of ours, and has often advised the moving of the residents northwards, out of the city limits proper. With the same object Government has passed the City Improvement Bill. And yet, when people attempt to build themselves modest suburban villas at Santa Cruz and Andheri, Government impose prohibitive "building fines," as if the undertaking were penal! And conveniently enough, this happens in the early days of a new Administration, although it must be confessed that the old was still more eccentric.

THE MILL INDUSTRY OF THE CITY.

Referring to the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the Mill-owners' Association, the "Gujerati writes: At the meeting of the Mill-owners' Association held on Tuesday last some important points bearing upon the future of the mill industry in this city were discussed. That its present position is of a sufficiently discouraging character is evidenced by the stoppage of some thirty mills and the short-time working of the remainder. If the short time movement had been generally adopted, as was proposed in October last, there is no doubt the position of the local mills would have been much sounder to-day. It is a pity that mill-owners have not yet come to recognize the value of united action. As pointed out by Sir George Cotton the days of handsome profits are past, and the mill industry if it is to hold its own must learn to economise its resources. The present system of prolonged work acts prejudicially to the health and vigour of the operatives and the efficiency of their work. That means multiplication of hands.

The "Indian Spectator" discourses: All the speakers at the annual meeting of the Mill-owners' Association devoted some portion of their speeches to suggesting means whereby the cost of production might be reduced and the mills enabled to compete successfully with their rivals in China and Japan. The question is of vital importance to the mill industry in this country, and it would appreciably advance the chances of arriving at a solution of it, if we began by eschewing all impracticable notions. It is not necessary at this time to enter into a discussion as to whether or not a low exchange, such as that which obtained before 1893, is favourable to the mill industry. The currency of India has been once for all placed on a gold basis, and there can be no going back on that accomplished fact. As regards the 3 1-2 per cent excise duty Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey was of opinion that not only should it be abolished, but an eight per cent import duty should be levied on Lancashire goods, in order to equalise the competition between the local and the imported manufacture. We do not know how the 8 per cent is worked out. But at a crisis in the history of the mill industry, such as the present, the Government of Lord Curzon, which is pledged to promote and extend Indian industries, should take into consideration the inequitable nature of the excise duty.

WELCOME TO H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

The "Indian Spectator", in welcoming back to Bombay Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah the Aga Khan, remarks: A word of welcome may not come amiss in the case of so popular a citizen of Bombay as H. H. the Aga Khan who returned home last week after a prolonged tour in Europe and elsewhere. We do not think much of this zealous young leader's advocacy of inoculation among his people. Inoculation has been overdone and overpraised; and the many snares it conceals have been overlooked in the heat of partisan advocacy. Like all fashionable fads, it will have its day, and then disappear, or linger on in the modest style befitting science. But there is one service the Aga Khan has rendered, which entitles him to public thanks. Soon after his arrival in India, hearing of the distress of his co-religionists from famine, His Highness decreed that they should not pay him anything of the voluntary tax which has become almost legally his due. On the contrary, he ordered grain and seed to be supplied gratis to the sufferers, so that they might tide over the times. In this H. H. has acted with a liberality that will prove more than its own reward. We have very little doubt that the Khojas will repay him twice over during the first prosperous year, besides cherishing for him that sentiment of lively gratitude of which all Eastern nations are so eminently capable. What a blessing it would be if our Government followed this example, as they once used to set it. They often show a lamentable lack of foresight in the matter of suspensions and remissions, whilst as regards revision of revenue assessment they almost emulate the housewife who killed the goose laying golden eggs. But then, the Government of Bombay has become impoverished. Part, at least, of its blame belongs to the Supreme Government.

THE LANDLORDS AND HOUSE IMPROVEMENT.

We admit, says the "Rast Goftar," that the landlord interest is hostile to the idea of having the work of house improvement pushed on under external pressure; but, our contemporary remarks, it is gratifying to see that good sense has at last prevailed with the Corporation, that they have not shirked to do their duty as a body responsible for the well-being of the city at large, that they have risen superior to every personal consideration on an occasion like this and striven manfully to save the people in spite of themselves. The desire on the part of a good many of our Corporators to consult the wishes of their constituencies was creditable to them; but they did wise in not overlooking the fact that to abnegate their judgment to the clamour of their electors on all occasions would be perilous for their own reputation and for the interests which they, as high minded, honest and courageous men, are deputed to guard. Ratepayers' representatives are, no doubt, sent to the Corporation to watch the interests of those who elect them, but it would be monstrous to urge that their duty ends there.

The "Indu Prakash" states: But for the fact that the Municipal Commissioner honestly tried to avoid regular friction and fracas, we should have set down the Corporation's abandoning its old position and sanctioning the grant of 38,000 Rs., which is needed for continuing house inspection work and which it refused to sanction four months ago by a decided majority, as one of those acts of moral cowardice and want of faith in one's own convictions, which often are given the delusive euphemistical gloss of prudence and statesmanship. The question was one of principle. There is no doubt that under the Epidemic Diseases' Act Government have power to take any measures they like under the name of plague-prevention, incur any expenditure and make the Corporation pay that sum without the right to question the why and the wherefor. There is also no doubt that the Government could exercise all these powers through the Municipal Commissioner, as effectively as they could do it in the days of the Plague Committee. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the House inspection and enforced improvement work is going on in an extremely unreasoning manner and that under the harshness of its operations almost every house owner in Bombay—all except rich people staying in palaces—are groaning.

The "Gujerati" writes: The Corporation has, in our judgment, wisely rescinded the resolution of January last, refusing sanction to the budget grant of Rs. 37,800 for the cost of house inspection under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act. The discussion over the matter in controversy was, indeed, very hot at certain stages. But we think much of the heat could well have been avoided, if the points to be considered had been clearly kept in mind. The Municipal Commissioner filled a dual capacity which placed him in somewhat inconsistent positions. He had to obey the orders of Government who called upon him to inspect houses and see that the necessary sanitary improvements were carried out. He had also to give effect to the wishes of the corporation which refused to sanction the cost of inspection. He seems to have well acquitted himself in such a delicate position. If insanitary houses are to be improved, it must be first decided that they are so. Hence the necessity of maintaining an inspection staff. The cost of this establishment can be easily recovered from the corporation by Government under the Epidemic Diseases Act. On this point there is no room for any doubt whatsoever.

The "Indian Spectator" writes: We have referred more than once in these columns to the hardships caused to poor house-owners in this city by the wholesale and inconsiderate way in which notices are served on them under the Epidemic Diseases Act. As the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula observed at the meeting of the Corporation on Monday last, the rules for the improvement of houses are far more stringent than that bye-laws for houses to be newly constructed. There is a general feeling in the Corporation that the present procedure in respect of these houses is a source of great irritation and annoyance to the ratepayers. Yet under the Epidemic Diseases Act, the Corporation, that is, the ratepayers, are bound to pay for such annoyance and hardship. We cannot certainly concur in the advice of those members of the Corporation who were for refusing to comply with the obligation cast on them by the law, as it stands, to pay for the inspection of houses. But, we hope, the Corporation will lose no time in urging on Government the necessity of relaxing the operation of some of its provisions, in the interests of a deserving class of citizens.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government, during the week ending 27th April, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	575	448
Karachi	344	284
Poona (including Cantonment,) District.	1	1
Surat	1	1
Thana	80	66
Nasik	1	1
Poona (excluding City)	0	1
Satara	6	7
Ahmednagar	3	6
Kolaba	2	1
Ratnagiri	10	11
Belgaum	19	15
Kanara	0	1
Karachi (excluding City)	7	7
Hyderabad (Sind)	5	5
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	21	16
Kolhapur	18	10
Cutch	257	217
Baroda territory	1	1
Janjira	51	46
Aden	89	86
Total	1,517	1,249
Week ending April 20th	1,894	1,513
Total to date	390,452	306,479

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Sholapur, Dharwar, Bijapur, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Savanur have been free during the week.

THE WEATHER IN COLOMBO.

ANOTHER THUNDERSTORM.

THOUGH the weather was fine all yesterday a storm similar to that which broke over Colombo on Monday night was experienced, more particularly to the south of the town, about 3 o'clock this morning. Vivid flashes of lightning, and heavy peals of thunder accompanied a heavy downpour of rain till shortly before daylight, and the intensity of the showers in the southern suburbs led one to look forward to unusual figures in the meteorological report to-day, but we find that the total rainfall registered at 9-30 this morning was only 1·09 inches, of which 0·50 inches fell in 18 minutes, showing how little of the storm was experienced in the Fort.

Outstation reports show a good deal of rain to have fallen at Badulla and Galle, the total at these stations for the 24 hours ending at 9-30 a.m. yesterday being 4-18 inches and 4 inches respectively. Kurnegalle registered 1-55 inches, Nuwara Eliya 1·18, and Ratnapura 1·75. The slight fall at the latter place is fortunate, in that it has so far saved the Kelani River from flooding the lands between Colombo and Avisawella, but, as it is, the road is described as in dreadful condition, while all the fields are under water.—*Times of Ceylon.* (May 3).

THE SUICIDE OF A CEYLON PLANTER.

MR. GEORGE SLOAN PAXTON, late Superintendent of Kowlahena estate, Lindula, and which position he vacated as recently at the end of last month, committed suicide on Tuesday evening 1st inst., by shooting himself, owing, it is supposed, to losing his berth, he having had ill-health for some time past. An inquest was held on the remains of deceased at Lindula when after hearing what evidence was available the jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity. Mr. Paxton first went out as assistant to Mr. A. Orchard, on Wiharagalla, and had been in the island about 24 years, excepting five years from 1893, which he spent in North Borneo. Returning to Ceylon, he took charge of Kowlahena, Lindula, but which he was leaving owing to failing health, and as a matter of fact, Mr. W. H. Graham assumed charge of the estate from the 1st instant. Deceased was of an eccentric and very reserved nature, and latterly, we believe, these traits in him have been more pronounced. So far as we know, he has no relatives in the island.

DEPARTURE OF THE B. I. S. S. FAZILKA.

AFTER A FORTY DAYS' STAY IN HARBOUR.

THE B. I. steamer "Fazilka," respecting which so much anxiety was felt a short time ago, left Colombo on the 3rd inst. after a stay of about forty days to allow of the necessary repairs being effected before she could proceed to sea. She arrived in Colombo on the 23rd of March last on a voyage from Durban, having broken her propeller shaft and stern tube, under circumstances which were fully reported at the time; and the repairs, which were entrusted to Messrs. Walker, Sons and Co., were successfully carried out, these including the casting of a stern tube at their foundry. She has now left for Puri, Ganjam District, on the north-east coast of India, where she will take in 5,000 bags of rice. She will return to Colombo about the 27th instant, and will probably take up the Mauritius sailing.

THE DAMAGED S. S. TRANSVAAL.

AGAIN READY FOR SEA.

THE steamer Transvaal, belonging to Messrs. Bucknall Brothers of London, which arrived at Colombo on the 16th April last, having been damaged through a collision, has been effectively repaired. She came out from London as a forage transport, bound for Beira, and at that port collided with a German steamer, and arrived at Colombo with some plates abreast of the poop on the port side and above the water line stove in. The vessel was surveyed and the repairs were attended to by Messrs. Walker Sons and Co. These have now been completed and she will leave in a day or two for Rangoon for orders.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	14	58
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	17	5	43
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	5	3	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	8	64
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	2	8
G Mahim and Worli	3	7	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	27	46
Total	58	67	260
Total plague deaths to date	73,974	63,160	
Same date last year	65	58	174
Small-pox	3	3	
Cholera	4	3	

BANDORA.

2 cases and 3 deaths from plague and 3 attacks and 2 deaths from cholera were reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 7th instant.

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,724 as against 1,886 during the previous week. Out of the total number 340 died from plague. The total mortality of the corresponding week in the preceding year was 1,127 and that of plague recorded was 342.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF MAY, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·837	Calm	4	91·1	69·1	55	...	1·42	–2·53
Sirsa	29·736	NE	6	95·3	75·1	40	...	1·28	–0·98
Delhi	29·764	Calm	3	102·7	82·5	43	...	2·43	–0·70
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	29·717	Calm	0	101·4	83·0	51	...	1·80	...
Allahabad	29·701	NE	4	103·6	82·8	49	...	5·00	+2·91
Jhansi	29·76·	N	3	105·8	83·2	31	...	1·20	–0·49
Jacobabad	29·824	ENE	5	103·9	75·1	57	...	0·20	–1·06
Karachi	29·818	WSW	9	100·4	81·2	72	...	0·18	–1·66
Jeypore	29·803	NE	5	100·7	79·1	36	...	0·36	–1·37
Ajmere	29·803	Calm	6	98·4	78·6	41	...	0·82	–0·65
Deesa	29·836	W	13	100·1	75·5	45	...	0·35	–0·20
Ahmedabad	29·857	S	4	102·8	77·1	65	...	0·47	...
Bhuj	29·83·	W	11	96·8	72·9	61	...	0·10	–0·53
Jamnagar	29·862	SW	20	95·1	72·2	69	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·869	W	12	101·4	69·8	82	...	0·00	–0·59
Bhownagar Para	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veraval	29·881	WNW	7	86·1	74·3	77	...	0·01	...
Neemuch	29·820	W	12	96·0	75·5	67	...	0·28	–0·84
Indore	29·826	W	7	99·3	74·6	40	...	0·12	–1·10
Saugor	29·7 1	NW	4	102·4	78·6	28	...	0·52	–2·09
Jubulpore	29·755	WNW	3	105·0	78·1	21	...	2·31	–0·60
Hoshangabad	29·813	SW	6	106·6	78·2	47	...	0·40	–1·75
Khandwa	29·83·	NW	12	103·2	82·6	44	...	0·26	–1·28
Raipur	29·715	NNE	8	105·0	81·0	29	...	2·46	–0·36
Nagpur	29·758	NNW	10	110·6	80·6	19	...	0·63	–2·71
Amraoti	29·793	WNW	10	108·4	76·3	24	...	0·20	–2·40
Akola	29·811	WNW	12	107·7	79·8	35	...	0·05	–2·97
Surat	29·874	WNW	8	95·7	74·5	56	...	0·00	–0·26
Malegaon	29·849	W	8	103·8	69·7	40	...	0·06	–1·32
Bombay	29·876	NNW	9	90·4	80·8	71	...	0·00	–0·73
Poona	29·862	NW	14	101·5	68·4	49	...	0·01	–2·36
Ahmednagar	29·861	NE	13	102·9	69·4	58	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	WNW	15	103·5	73·2	26	...	0·12	...
Sholapur	29·826	NW	11	107·7	76·0	22	..	1·07	–1·86
Ratnagiri	29·851	NNW	9	90·4	79·0	65	...	1·25	+0·37
Belgaum	29·802	NNW	15	93	67·3	25	..	1·65	–3·02
Goa	29·861	N	17	87·0	79·4	73	...	0·01	...
Karwar	29·862	NW	11	87·3	79·5	71	...	0·08	–5·16
Mangalore	29·889	Calm	4	89·8	80·4	69	...	0·30	–4·85
Calicut	29·864	NNW	8	91·2	81·9	72	...	9·13	–2·06
Cochin	29·857	N	..	90·5	82·1	88	0·03	19·98	+1·90
Bangalore	29·833	WSW	8	98·8	72·3	72	...	1·86	–4·97
Secunderabad	29·766	NW	9	108·3	81·3	31	...	1·51	–2·28
Masulipatam	29·776	SSE	9	96·1	84·0	80	...	4·35	–4·45
Bellary	29·790	NW	10	105·7	83·3	32	...	2·62	–0·97
Cuddapah	29·741	SW	6	111·3	80·5	35	...	1·59	–4·83
Madras	29·749	WSW	11	99·5	83·0	69	...	5·21	–16·27
Coimbatore	29·817	S	3	86·4	77·1	79	...	9·87	+1·48
Trichinopoly	29·795	W	4	105·7	81·3	67	...	8·68	–3·23
Negapatam	29·798	SW	10	100·5	82·5	72	..	17·31	–14·17
Colombo	29·858	SSW	10	89·5	78·5	85	...	42·19	–2·92
Aden	29·8·3	ENE	22	87·3	81·8	73	..	1·46	–1·65

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Lahore and Delhi and Jacobabad, pressure changes have been small and somewhat irregular. The distribution remain practically unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 9° above the normal at Karachi, Belgaum, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Negapatam and from 4° to 11° below it in Rajputana and at Lahore, Sirsa, Bhuj, Neemuch and Hoshangabad. The minimum is from 4° to 7° in excess at Delhi, Allahabad, Karachi, Jeypore, Khandwa, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Cuddapah and the lowest 67° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast, and at Nagpur, Coimbatore, Masulipatam, Karwar, Bombay, Ajmere, Allahabad, Delhi and Lahore.

A few drops of rain have fallen at Cochin.

"Pressure is everywhere above the normal except at Madras, where the deficiency is ·037."

Yesterday's telegram from Seychelles states:—Barometer 29·903; maximum 85°; minimum 78°; wind variable with a velocity of 12 miles an hour; rainfall 1·50; cloud 9; south-east trades unsteady and wind changing direction from day to day. Sky clouding over. Season up to date has been more unsettled than usual.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 8.

Tuesday's barometrical observations show that the pressure has risen from briskly to rapidly in Upper India, and the depression in East Punjab has filled up. Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in Behar, Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal, and a depression has formed over a part of the North-Western Provinces, Behar, Chota Nagpur and East of the Central Provinces and another small depression is shown in Madras and the Deccan. Showers have been received in Upper India hills and North-West Punjab and Sub-montane districts, and also in Tennasserim. The mean temperature has fallen briskly to rapidly in Chota Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and Bombay Deccan, and is nine degrees below the normal in the Punjab, and from two to three degrees in Rajputana and Gujarat. It is from four to five degrees in excess in Assam Behar, Mysore and Madras Deccan.

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NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING STREETS will be CLOSED to wheeled traffic on WEDNESDAY night, the 9th instant, after 11 P.M., and on THURSDAY, the 10th idem, after 2 P.M., till the TABOOT PROCESSIONS have passed :—

PAREL ROAD—From J. J. Hospital corner to Pydhuni.
PYDHUNI ROAD—From Parel Road to Khadak.
ERSKINE ROAD—From Parel Road to Null Bazaar Chowki.
KHOJA STREET—From Null Bazaar Chowki to Grant Road.
DOCTOR STREET—From Null Bazaar to Suleman Chowki, Grant Road.
GRANT ROAD—From 2 Tanks to J. J. Hospital corner.
BAPU HAJAM STREET—Gogari Mohola and Cazi Mohola.
HUZRA MOHOLA—Tookar Mohola and Teli Mohola.
KALBADEVI ROAD—From Money School to Pydhuni, from 3 to 5-30 P.M. on THURSDAY only.
FREKE ROAD—From Carnac Bridge to Modi Bandar, after 5 P.M. on THURSDAY only.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 8th May, 1900.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 8.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£100 11-16—1-16	
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	4111	"
3 1-2 per cent. Govt Securities	£51	"
Bar Silver in London	27 1-2—1-16	"
" New York	60 1-8	"
Exchange on London at Paris	25'18	"
" New York	4'83 1-4	"
Discount Bank of England	4 per cent.	
" Short London Bills	4 1-8 per cent.	
" Indian Bank Bills	4 per cent.	

Arrivals—Johannesberg, Aphrodite.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet this morning and on receipt of weaker advices from Calcutta Banks lowered their rates for Telegraphic and Demand at 1-32nd, say from 1s. 3 15-16d. and 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 3 29-32d. and 1s. 3 15-16d., holding on however to 1s. 4 7 32d. for 3 month's Credits. A very considerable business has been put through to-day, more than has been the case in a single day for a long time past, altogether £100,000 would not be far out. Buyers of Telegraphic at 1s. 3 31-33d. for July, and later on 15th July to 15th August found a seller willing to meet them and took all they could get until he declined to go on any longer. At difference of 4as. a very fair amount of bills were got in at 1s. 4 3-16d. against Telegraphic at 1s. 3 15-16d., but most of the Banks would not work on these lines. In the afternoon rates steadied and in two directions 1s. 3 15-16d. for T. T. was offered, one seller offering 1s. 3 31-32d. for demand per this mail.

Owing to the excessive expenditure incurred by Government over the famine and consequent dearth of Rupees just now, it is said that the Mint refuses to pay the Silver coins against Gold within sixty days from date of receipt which will, to some extent, show to what a deplorates state we have come to.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 29-32
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32
3 months' sight Francs	170 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do.	" 143 1-2
Japan do.	" 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened quiet at Rs. 96 1-16 for the Settlement, declining to Rs. 96 per cent. during the day with more sellers than buyers and but a small business doing.

STOCK AND SHARES.—Dull, with hardly a change in prices.

FREIGHTS.—The Wagner is the name of the second steamer fixed for one picked port at 16s. with option of Hamburg at 16s. 6d. To-day the Woodleigh is reported fixed for Antwerp, May loading at 15s. 9s. and 16s. for Dunkirk. There are buyers for Antwerp, Havre, Dunkirk, for June, at 15s. 6d. but sellers are scarce.

COALS.—A sale of 1,000 tons Singareni is reported for May-June, at Rs. 14, and 400 tons same Coal at Rs 13-12, August to November.

WHEAT.—The market is firmer and white Delhi quoted at Rs. 5-3-0 without anything practicable for Export, the small business passing being purely on account or consumers or speculators.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY is firm but unchanged.

LINSEED is strong with no material change in rates.

RAPESEED has further advanced, there being a good enquiry for Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 7-5, and for Yellow at Rs. 7-12 to 7-13.

POPPYSEED—Firm at Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 8-4-6.

SEEDS—London quotes :—

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed 45s. 6d., May-June, Dunkirk, sellers firm.

Brown Rapeseed 43s., May-June, Hamburg, sellers firm.

Linseed 54s., May-June, Havre, buyers strong.

COTTON.—The market is quite with rates unchanged, ready Cotton is also quiet with a small demand. F. G. Bengals for May are steady at Rs. 221-222.

New Crops are steady. F. G. Bengals for January, 1901, being quoted at Rs. 179. Good Broach for March next year at Rs. 207.

Bengal, Fine Ready	Rs 218, May Rs 213.
Do. Fully Good	" 212
Broach, Fine	" 235
Do. Good	" 230
Belatee	" 217
S. G. Dharwar	" 235
Westerns	" 214
Khandeish	" 218

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 3,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot unchanged. Arrivals closed steady. Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool unchanged.

Cotton in New York—	
Receipts at the Ports	2,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 "
Do. Continent	9,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 3-4 unchanged.
Futures month of Aug.	9·29 plus 3
do do December	8·07 " 3

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	298
Barsi and Nagur	95
Berar	365
Total Oomras	758
Dhollera	252
Compta and Dharwar	238
Westerns	430
Bengals	327
American	60
Egyptian	182
Total	2,247

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Sunday and Mouday :—

Wheat	3,950
Linseed	15,992
Rapeseed	9,463
Gingelly Seed	1,452
Poppy Seed	10,379
Groundnuts	99
Castor Seed	3,339
Rice	97,215
Myrabollams	2,173

RAILWAY RETURNS.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 28th April, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	1,056	—	—	—	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	52,541	48,546	3,995	—	56,873	—
Goods	2,07,480	1,15,505	91,975	—	14,44,281	—
Other earnings	9,537	18,489	..	8,952	—	42,679
Total for week	2,69,558	1,82,540	87,018	—	—	—
Aggregate	42,26,481	27,68,203	—	—	14,58,478	—

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 21st April, 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	98,000	2,81,000	4,000	8,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	213	609	9	831
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	14,65,016	42,49,937	5,459	57,20,422
Total for 16 weeks	15,63,016	45,30,937	9,469	61,03,422
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	77,711	2,87,538	1,363	3,66,637
Per mile of Ry. do.	168	624	3	795
Total to corresponding date do.	13,25,660	38,62,678	67,401	52,55,739

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 16,333
Ditto to date ..... " 8,47,683

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,525 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 28th April, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,63,195	5,60,528	5,709	7,29,432
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491 miles.	...	...	...	8,10,566

Decrease ..... Rs. 81,134

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NORTON—May 4, at Madras, the wife of T P Norton, Police Department, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1900.

IT has been written that Charles II. of England "never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one," but at least he was quite alive to the main chance. The latest volume published by the Historical Manuscript Commission deals with the correspondence of Sir Richard Fanshaw, Knight and Baronet, who was for some years Ambassador from the Court of Charles to that of Portugal and afterwards to Spain. The letters reflect a great deal of light upon the practical side of the Merrie Monarch's character and also upon the history of the cession of Bombay to the English Crown. Bombay formed part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, and was one of the main inducements which led Charles to accept the daughter of the King of Portugal as his bride. In 1642 Portugal, fearing the attacks of Holland and Spain sought the protection of England, and a treaty was arranged. This gave Portugal so much satisfaction that three years later in 1645, the marriage of the Princess Catherine, at that time, seven years old, with Charles, Prince of Wales, then fifteen, was proposed. Charles I. favoured the proposal, but subsequent events interfered with that Monarch's plans. After the Restoration Portugal re-opened negotiations for the marriage of Princess Catherine. But Charles II., who had meanwhile developed the dissoluteness which marked his reign, was not anxious to marry. But when Portugal offered Tangiers, Bombay, various commercial privileges and two millions of crusados (£300,000) as the dowry of the Princess, Charles thought the subject worthy of consideration. Spain, however, tried to go one better than her neighbour by offering his Majesty a choice of Spanish Princesses, certain territory and a large sum of money, while through the Spanish Ambassador it was suggested that Catherine of Braganza was not only plain, but incapable of presenting the king with an heir to his Throne. The mother of Charles, Queen Henrietta Maria, however prevailed upon him to accept Portugal's offer. On the 21st August, 1661, therefore, the king gave Sir Richard Fanshaw a letter to the Princess commending him to her favourable notice as his Ambassador Extraordinary, who would "assure you of my infinite affection; and arrange for your arrival here with all possible speed." As a writer of love epistles, Charles left nothing to be desired, but at the same time he did not forget to instruct his Ambassador to obtain clear information about the state of affairs in Portugal, to collect information about the military and other resources of the kingdom, and especially its financial position. Sir Richard Fanshaw was reminded that the main object of the proposed "conjunction with Portugal," was the advancement of the trade of England, and he was directed to "prepare all things in readiness for the delivery of the Island of Bombaim in the East Indies into our hands," and to "very earnestly press that Bassine may likewise be put into our hands which we insisted on in our demand." That cool request the Portuguese Ambassador who conducted the marriage negotiations was unable to agree. Sir Richard was also instructed to suggest that Goa should be placed under the protection of England. Sir Richard went to Lisbon, but there was delay in meeting the wishes of King Charles and his Ambassador returned to England for instructions. At last the arrangements were concluded and Catherine of Braganza, then seventeen years of age, reached England on the 14th May 1662. At Portsmouth she caught a cold while waiting the arrival of the King, and when he did arrive the marriage took place in her bed-room. The ceremony was performed at her insistence according to the ritual of the Roman Church, but subsequently the Royal couple were again married in London in conformity with the rites of the Church of England. Charles found that his bride was short, homely of feature, was wanting in dignity and force of character, and was not well-educated. Nevertheless he wrote agreeable letters to the Court of Portugal describing his happiness. After two months, however, he began to press upon her to receive one after another of the ladies who shared his fickle affections with herself. The marriage turned out to be anything but happy for Catherine. After the celebration of the nuptials the English fleet sailed for the East Indies to receive possession of Bombay. It carried 500 English soldiers under Sir Abraham Shipman to form a garrison for the island, and Admiral the Earl of Marlborough was in command of the fleet. Upon arrival at Bombay, however, an unforeseen difficulty arose. The Portuguese Viceroy flatly refused to surrender the island, pleading insufficient instructions. The Admiral dropped down the coast to the vicinity of Goa, and landed the soldiers on an uninhabited island, having meanwhile despatched to London by a quick vessel a report of what had taken place. The receipt of the news of this unexpected opposition aroused King Charles to great indignation. The Secretary of State wrote strongly to the British Ambassador in Portugal on the "dishonour and disappointment of such a thing." He added: "I am bid to tell your lordship that less than the Viceroy's head and satisfaction for all damages and expenses his Majesty is exposed to will not suffice to pay his Majesty for this affront." The demand for the Viceroy's head was repeated by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon. Fresh orders were despatched to Bombay by Portugal for the immediate delivery of the island, but it does not appear that the head of the zealous Viceroy was served up on a charger. Sir Abraham Shipman and the English soldiers eventually displaced the Portuguese garrison. The Earl of Marlborough had in the meantime sailed for England and on returning home was granted an annuity of £500 for his good services. Charles, however, soon became dissatisfied with his new possession of Bombay, which brought him little personal benefit, and in 1668 he rid himself of it by making it over to the East India Company for the exceedingly small ground-rent of £10 in gold per annum. That was 232 years ago, and Charles who was never accused of being able to see into the future may be forgiven for failing to perceive to what greatness Bombay would ultimately attain.

AT the Reform Club the other evening Surgeon Treves, who had just returned to England with Sir William McCormac from the Cape, criticised the craze of the day—that of women to rush to the seat of war. He protested against what he termed "the plague of women masquerading in the guise of amateur nurses, who took up the officers' time and formed a blot on the conduct of the campaign." It must not be supposed that he condemned the ladies of the Army Nursing Service or Army Nursing Reserve. For in a letter to the Duchess of Bedford he spoke very highly of them particularly of the four at Chieveley, who "worked until they nearly dropped, or did an amount of good that cannot be estimated." Surgeon Treves does not appear to have been so explicit at the Reform Club as might have been wished. But the *Empire*, which is essentially a South African journal, is at pains to illustrate what he referred to. It appears that Sir Alfred Milner sent a significant cablegram to Mr. Chamberlain protesting against the sudden influx of "ladies who seem to have no particular call of duty or business." Visitors, who at ordinary times, would be most welcome, are just now a source of serious inconvenience, interfering with the work of military and civil officers, and putting a strain on the limited means of accommodation, which are urgently required for those who have duties to perform. The increase in the expense of living resultant from the war is still further augmented by the excessive influx of visitors, and constitutes a hardship on those not in possession of large means. Our contemporary goes still further than Sir Alfred Milner and declares that Cape Town is infested with women, whose zeal outruns their discretion, and with women who are nurses only in name. Idle "society" women have invaded the principal coast towns and organised a sort of tourist campaign, in which certain popular officers were contained, and finally captured. It adds: The notorious wife of a notorious peer was recently sent back to London in consequence of conduct which was too outrageous even for those feather-brained officers who regard the campaign as a picnic of huge proportions. This lady exchanged the nurse's costume in which she had masqueraded for the uniform of a complacent admirer. After she had played many mad pranks, Lord Kitchener finally sent her home. Unfortunately, she was, it seems, only one of scores of rich and idle women who went out to see some fun, and who have not been at all squeamish in the selection of their amusements. It would be no exaggeration, adds the *Empire*, to say their conduct has been so scandalous that it has positively shocked all those devoted British ladies who have made heavy sacrifices in order to remain in South Africa to alleviate the sufferings of our soldiers.

WHATEVER effect the famine has on the general trade of Bombay, it apparently brings prosperity to the grain merchants and railways. From the returns of the rail-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency for the quarter terminating at the end of last year it is seen there is an increase of 4,697 lakhs of maunds, or 22·5 per cent. more than the trade of the corresponding quarter in 1898. The increase is practically wholly due to food-grain traffic, as in respect to coal, cotton, sugar, wheat, and oil-seeds there is a serious falling off. The imports of cotton from the North-Western and Central Provinces and the Punjab improved, but these were more than counterbalanced by the decrease from the Berars. There is an increase of 22,000 maunds in hides, figures which are eloquent of the unfortunate mortality among agricultural stock, the consignments coming from almost every part of India, and with this there was a sympathetic improvement in horns, the major portion being despatched from Gujarat. The trade in these commodities is unprecedented. In every centre of Bombay Presidency a larger quantity of food-supplies were imported, the usual exports of rice, jowari and bajri vanishing or declining perceptibly, and instead of the export of miscellaneous food stuffs from Gujarat Bombay distributed these grains in large bulk. Rangoon rice, which has arrived in enormous quantities, formed the bulk of the grain imported from outside the Presidency. There is little demand for manufactured cotton goods, and as the famine intensifies the demand becomes even less. The increase of traffic is entirely due to the movement of food-grains, which with hides more than covers the depression in all other articles.

THE most satisfactory feature of the report on the administration of Ajmere-Merwara during 1898-99 is the great improvement in the police force, which in the preceding year showed a lamentable want of discipline. The stricter enforcement of the latter has brought about more than the average number of resignations but this may not be an unmixed blessing. The officers and men punished decreased by more than one-half the total in 1898. As might be expected, with a better morale among the men, comes evidence of advance in the work of suppressing crime, though from the proportion of cases of serious crime which remain undetected or unproven there seems to be a lack of detective ability. The year was not altogether unprosperous, but the premature cessation of the monsoon caused the kharif crop to yield poorly and the area under rabi cultivation to be restricted. Distress prevailed, and it became necessary to start relief works in Merwara in November, 1898. From that date up to the present time some portion of the population have been incessantly employed on State work, though at the time the report was written, owing to an abundant supply of food-grains, prices remained practically normal. Despite the scarcity, the year was healthy. The officials prohibited the Pushkar cattle fair owing to the prevalence of plague in several parts of India, and other precautions were prudently adopted, and the disease was kept out of the States. Great anxiety prevailed in Ajmere City regarding the water-supply which ran dangerously low. To improve their reservoir the Municipality acquired additional land, and the Exchequer was overdrawn to the extent of nearly Rs. 14,000. The Chief Commissioner, in his review, requests the Municipal Committees to refrain from allowing the expenditure to exceed the receipts, which mainly arise from octroi duties. If work of a permanent character for the benefit of the town generally, as in the case of water-supply, is necessary it is however much more equitable that its cost should be raised by loan and made a first charge on the rates. It is hardly fair to call upon current revenue to pay for works designed to improve the health of the town for many years to come. The Imperial revenue showed a falling off of Rs. 1,29,099, of which sum nearly two-thirds is due to a decrease in receipts for stamps. During the period under review several large firms failed, there was a reduction in money-lending transactions, while the action by the Ajmere and Bombay authorities prevented irregular traffic in non-judicial stamps.

WHILE most of the Provinces are now suffering from the failure of last monsoon the North-Western Provinces have to deplore damage done to the crops by excessive rain. The report on the revenue administration for the year ending last September shows that the period was a distinctly less prosperous one for the agricultural community than the exceptionally good year, which preceded it. The seasons were less favourable and lower prices further reduced the money value of the diminished outturn. The chief cause was excessive rains in the autumn, owing to which the indigo crop was almost a failure, while widespread damage was caused by field rats. Agriculturists lost a large number of cattle from rinderpest epidemics and foot and mouth disease. During the progress of these unfortunate outbreaks the Government veterinary staff undertook experiments of inoculating cattle. They proved successful, and when their value was understood by the people opposition lessened considerably. Other means were taken to spread knowledge of the steps to be taken to protect cattle during epidemics, but much is yet required to be done, and a large increase in the staff necessary, before any real advance can be made in combating the ravages of cattle disease. The condition of tenants on Government estates is not satisfactory, and a more liberal expenditure on improvements is necessary, while advances to tenants to enable them to tide over bad seasons would not be misplaced. A great deal has been said and written about the harsh treatment of tenants by private landlords, and various measures for the benefit of the ryot have been introduced. In the case of estates belonging to Government it is its duty to present an example of liberal and advanced management, and to make every effort to maintain the agricultural condition of its properties in the highest state of efficiency. The year if not prosperous was not wholly unsatisfactory. Large quantities of grain had been stored in hope of better prices, and when famine made its appearance in less fortunate areas the export of food-supplies grew into an enormous trade. Towards the end of the year it became necessary to utilise all possible means of artificial irrigation, and this sharp demand for labour created an appreciable rise in wages in many districts. The traffic in grass, an entirely new industry, also provided work for large numbers of the labouring classes.

THE feting of the blue-jackets on their return home after Ladysmith is a new experience. Hitherto anything the "handy-man" has done has been taken as a matter of course, and there are hundreds both of men and officers to-day, who have taken part in our many wars, with nothing to show for it—often without the fact being entered on their list of services. The simple sailor does not care much for medals, and if the authorities wait until he applies he will never receive one. Captain Lambton, the other day, declared that what the men of the Powerful had done was nothing compared with what they were prepared to do for their Queen. Which is all quite true, but we hope that Captain Lambton will make it his business to see that the men to whom the salvation of Ladysmith was in a large measure due, receive the medal to which they are entitled as much as the men who go through the war from beginning to end.

THERE are now nearly two millions on relief in the Central Provinces, out of a population of ten millions. In one district alone, Raipur, out of 1 1-2 millions, there are half a million, including a large number of low-caste people in receipt of relief.

CHOLERA continues in the Ahmedabad district, the total of fatal cases in the week ending Friday last being 811, a figure which supasses all previous records.

THE 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry will detail a guard of honour of 100 rank-and-file, with band and regimental color, under the command of a British Officer to parade at the Victoria Dock in review order, summer clothing, this morning, at 7-45 a.m., to receive his Excellency the Governor-General Elect of Portuguese India, who is expected to arrive in Bombay in the French mail steamer Yarra. His Excellency will be received with a general salute. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery at 8 a.m.

WE thought, writes the Lahore paper, every Board schoolboy knew that no Native Indian troops are to be employed in the Boer war. Even the enemy has grown tired of alleging the presence of Gurkhas and other "dark-skinned men" in the British ranks. Yet here is the *Sphere*, the new illustrated journal, with a prominent picture of a Madras Lancer, "a type of one of India's gallant sons now fighting for us in South Africa!" No doubt, having the plate on hand it was a great temptation to the editor to make the most of it. But in view of the sacrifice made by the British Government in deciding to employ no Indian troops, it is a little annoying when English papers thus virtually accuse them of having broken their word.

CAPTAIN R. H. ELLIOT, I. M. S., in submitting a fourth paper on snake-venom researches, remarks:—"I regret that it will for the present probably be my last, as though I have done other work it is in such an unfinished state that it is not fit for publication. This has been largely due to the disadvantages under which I have had to work. The experiments with bile, which I regard as of great importance from the utilitarian point of view, have been especially handicapped by interruptions. In order to carry "one" such series to a successful issue, it is necessary to carry on ten days of consecutive work, devoting many hours each day to the preparations. This I have been unable to do."

THE train from the Kolar Gold Fields yesterday morning took from the various mines twenty-nine packages of gold, valued at Rs. 14,32,93,147, under a strong police escort, for the Bombay Mint.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Friday was 84. Thirty-five fresh cases of plague, with 34 deaths, were reported.

INDIAN Railways continue to prosper. The approximate gross earnings from the 1st to the 21st of April were 185 lakhs, or 7 1-2 lakhs better than in the corresponding period in 1899.

IT is understood that Mr. J. P. Warburton definitely retires from the 15th instant, and will be succeeded as Assistant, Inspector-General, Railway Police, by Mr. Sydney Smith.

UNDER instructions from London the agent and manager of the Nizam's Railways has applied for the sanction of the Nizam's Government to a reconnaissance survey being made from Hyderabad to such a point on the Krishna River as would meet the proposed metre gauge branch of the S. M. Railway to Kurnul for ascertaining what prospect there would be of this extension. If this extension were made it would connect the metre gauge systems of Southern and Upper India. Mr. Pendobury does not anticipate any difficulty in Mr. Rose being able to provide a survey party.

MRS. DREW, wife of the Rev. Harry Drew, Vicar of Buckley, Flintshire, and Miss Helen Gladstone have offered to erect a memorial chancel in Buckley Church to their father, Mr. Gladstone. The parishioners having gratefully accepted the offer, a faculty will shortly be applied for. The estimated cost is about one thousand pounds.

PRIMROSE DAY was celebrated in London by the decoration of the Beaconsfield statue at Westminster and the wearing by a large number of persons of the flower which has become identified with the anniversary of the Conservative leader's death. At Hughenden a large number of handsome wreaths were deposited on the grave, the one which excited most interest being that sent by the Queen.

THE Federated Cotton Masters of South-east Lancashire and the adjacent districts have now conceded the advance of 5 per cent. required by operatives in the spinning departments on and from the 30th inst. The only room for doubt as to an immediate close of the wage movement on this occasion lies in the refusal of the masters at yesterday's meeting to concede an advance of 10 per cent. demanded by "datal" hands, who at a meeting in the afternoon passed a resolution recommending the whole of their members, numbering 18,000, to cease work on April 28, unless the advance be granted.

WHEN the Queen left Ireland she carried with her a collection of specimens of Irish illuminating art of the most exquisite description. Some forty addresses of welcome were presented during her Majesty's visit, and it is no exaggeration to say that no finer work of the kind could be produced. The address from the Lord Lieutenant, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Justices of County Dublin is superbly designed in album form, and contains the autographs of all the civil functionaries of the Metropolitan County. The address from the Royal Irish Academy is done in Celtic form, even to the lettering—the idea being taken from the inscription on the famous Ardagh chalice.

AN important announcement as to the celebration of the Queen's Birthday appears in the "Gazette," dated from the Lord Chamberlain's office as follows:—Notice is hereby given, that The Queen's Birthday will be celebrated in London alone on Wednesday, the 23rd May, and at all other stations, naval and military, on Thursday, the 24th May. Rumour had named Saturday, the 26th May, as the date for the celebration in London. The date actually chosen, the 23rd, is the day before her Majesty's birthday. Usually the celebration in London is appointed for a Saturday following the 24th. Last year it was deferred till Saturday, June 3rd.

THE following statement shows what the Nizam's Government will have to provide to meet the interest for the half year ending 30th June 1900:—On 4 per cent. debentures, total issue £1,225,000; at 4 per cent. per annum, £24,500; sinking fund, one per cent. per annum, £6,125; total to be remitted on account of debentures, £30,625. Five per cent. guaranteed stock, £2,000,000, less registered at this date in the name of H H. the Nizam, £280,500—an annuity at 5 per cent. per annum on £1,719,500, £42,987-10s.; total to be remitted on account of debentures and guaranteed stock, £73,612-10s. Should the Nizam's Government prior to the 30th June 1900 increase or reduce its holding of guaranteed stock (5 per cent.) the amount to be remitted will require amendment in accordance therewith.

FEW people remember Giovanni Trenca, who has just died at Lausanne, yet he played a rather prominent part in European affairs at one time. During the revolutionary movement of 1848 he founded the little Republic of Mentone and Roquebrune. The Sardinian Government at that time, when thrones were toppling down all over Europe, did not feel able to offer any resistance, but, on the contrary, acknowledged the new republic and agreed to pay 50,000 francs a year for the privilege of taking over its Customs. M. Trenca refused the Presidency, but accepted the command of the National Guard. After the events of 1860, when Mentone and Nice were ceded to France, he retired to Italy, where he became naturalised. He also became a convert to the Protestant religion.

IT is stated in Moscow, where the Czar and Czarina are now staying, that their Majesties will hold two grand receptions in the Kremlin, the first being on the Russian Easter. A review of the garrison will also be held on the Place du Theatre, and the Governor-General, the Grand Duke Sergius, will give a grand fancy ball, and the Muscovite nobility a ball in the Kremlin. The Czar will entertain 500 guests at dinner, a gala performance will take place in the theatre, and among the other items of the programme will be the illumination of the city, which the Czar and Czarina will view from the Alexandra Palace. Some fears are entertained, however, that this brilliant programme will be interrupted by the serious illness of the Grand Duchess Alexander, the widow of the Grand Duke Nicholas. Her son, who is the Czar's brother-in-law, has left Moscow for Kiew, to see his mother.

POLICE-CONSTABLE E. T. JONES, of the Leeds City Force, who looks after the committee rooms at the Town Hall, and paints in his spare moments, has again been successful in contributing to the Royal Academy. He has just been informed that a picture on which he has been engaged "off and on" during his leisure time for six months, has been accepted by the committee of the Academy for the coming exhibition. It is the best of half a dozen pictures sent up by him and, six feet by three, is a careful study of beeches birches and bracken. The title is "Early Spring." Policeman Jones was similarly successful last year, but at the last moment his picture which was a moorland scene was crowded out of the exhibition. He hopes to be more fortunate this year for he has taken infinite pains with his new production. He is particularly partial to moorlands. Last year's picture was secured by a Leeds City Councillor and has been exhibited in the Leeds City Art Gallery. Jones is disabled from active service. He is about 30.

To run after an enemy who is also a crack shot is a vastly different affair from running after the hounds. This is a lesson the enemy has taught our men several times in our present war in South Africa. It is, however, possible to exaggerate the incapacity of the Englishman to see danger and to exaggerate the value of Boer tactics. Undoubtedly modern weapons of precision will force the soldier of the future to seek cover more than he has hitherto done; but the principle might be carried too far, with a demoralising effect on the courage of our men. After all, the inability of the Englishman to realise danger is one of the secrets of his success, and, however desirable in the abstract caution may be, defiance of it has helped him to build up the greatest Empire the world has ever known. If the born rulers of men this little island has produced had been able to see how utterly inadequate were the resources at their disposal to attain their end, we should have neither colonies nor dependencies to add to our strength. India was won by a handful of Englishmen, as, relatively speaking, it is governed by a handful. The same is true of the Canadian North-West, Matabeleland, Nigeria, and Malaysia. Our history glows with the magnificent heroism of single individuals, who, like Sir Stamford Raffles, gained their end simply by walking into the midst of the enemy. However anxious we may be that our men should not risk their lives unnecessarily, it should never be forgotten that the picture has another side.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE OPERATIONS IN NATAL.

MAFEKING CAN HOLD OUT WITH CARE.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The British Cavalry operating in Natal, in the direction of Van Reenan's Pass, found the country clear of the Boers.

Advices from the Mafeking Garrison, dated 22nd ult., state that they can hold out as required with care.

Captain Rose, of the Horse Guards, was killed at Welkot.

Captain Lovett, of the Welsh Fusiliers, has succumbed to his wounds.

A despatch from Colonel Plumer's Camp, dated 26th April, states that the Boers round Mafeking are being gradually reinforced. They are now estimated to number 3,0 0. Colonel Plumer had communicated with Mafeking by means of pigeons.

A Reuter's despatch, dated Warrenton, 7th instant, states that the Boers have been expelled from Fourteen Streams and the British are encamped on the north bank.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Lord Roberts wires from Smaldeel that after defeating the enemy on the 4th instant, General Hunter joined hands with Paget at Warrenton. The enemy left 13 killed and wounded, and several prisoners were captured.

Our losses were slight.

General Hunter speaks in high terms of the Yeomanry.

THE BOERS RETIRE FROM THABANCHU.

The enemy has retired from an exceedingly strong position in front of Thabanchu and General Rundle has occupied it.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE FETED IN LONDON.

The Prince of Wales to-day inspected the Naval Brigade of the Powerful at the Horse Guards parade.

His Royal Highness and Mr. Goschen shook hands with each officer and complimented them on their services.

The men were afterwards marched through the city where they were greeted by enormous crowds. The enthusiasm displayed recalled the scene on the day when the news of the relief of Ladysmith reached home.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

The following casualties have occurred in the Indian Contingent in South Africa:—Died of enteric—19th Hussars, Private Roberts; 2nd King's Royal Rifles, Private H. Sparkes. At Chieveley, 2nd Gordons, Private D. Thompson. At Thabanchu, Syce Khan Wali of Dhanjibhoy's Tonga Ambulance, of wounds.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

The Military Secretary to the High Commissioner of Cape Colony cables the following casualties to have occurred in Lumsden's Horse on the 30th April, at Hout Nek:—Killed—Major Showers and Privates H. C. Lumsden, A. F. Franks, K. U. Case, and R. J. C. Danberry. Wounded—Sergeant-Major C. M. C. Marsham, Lance-Sergeant J. S. Elliot, Sergeant F. S. Macnamara, Private J. A. H. Burn-Murdoch Missing—Lance-Sergeant D. S. Fraser, Lieutenant C. E. Crane, and Privates A. Macgillioray, P. S Saunders, J. G. Peterson, L. G. Williams, R. N. Macdonald, A. H. Firth and Wharon (probably Walton).

BOER PRISONERS TO BE SENT TO CEYLON.

A telegram, dated Colombo, yesterday, says it is stated that the wing of the 1st Warwickshires now stationed at Bellary, will be despatched to Colombo shortly to act as a guard over the Boer prisoners that are to be sent to Ceylon.

Buildings for the accommodation of the guard and their prisoners are being erected near Bandarawella.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The "Times" says that Sir Nathaniel Lindley has resigned the Mastership of the Rolls and that Sir Richard Webster succeeds him, whilst Sir Robert Finlay becomes Attorney-General and Mr. H. E. Carson, Q. C., Solicitor-General.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY GRANT.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Bill granting the funds for the completion of the Uganda Railway has been read a second time in the Commons by 226 against 53 votes.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

Reuter wires from Wei-hai-wei that the Boundary Commission Camp was attacked on the 5th inst., and that Major C. Penrose, R. E., and four men of the Chinese Regiment, which behaved splendidly, were wounded.

The assailants were repulsed and thirty of them killed.

The attack is attributed to the incitements of Chinese officials.

FAMINE FUND.

The New Zealand Government contribute £5,000 to the Famine Fund.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

The Meteorological Department have to-day received the first cable of the season from Seychelles, which shows that so far as can be judged, the conditions in the Indian Ocean are not unfavourable for the advance of the monsoon. It records that the weather is normal and showery with unsteady winds and somewhat more unsettled than usual.

MILITARY NEWS.

Brigadier-General Craigie, officiating in command of the Sind District, proceeds on three months' leave home.

Captain Knapp, R. A., has arrived at Simla and taken over the duties of Brigade Major to the Inspector-General of Artillery.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

SATARA, MAY 8.

It is proposed to hold a meeting of the friends and sympathisers of social reform at Satara as soon as the sittings of the Provincial Conference are over for the purpose of forming a Provincial Social Reform Committee. The Honourable Mr. Justice Ranade has been invited to be kindly present on the occasion.

THE CALCUTTA COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

A meeting of the Ghoosery Cotton Mills Company was held yesterday, when the Secretaries, Messrs. Robinson, Morrison and Co., laid before the shareholders a statement showing how the present crisis had been brought about, along with their proposals for a reconstruction of the Company. It was unanimously resolved to appoint a committee to consider the present condition of affairs, and to recommend what course in their opinion ought now to be adopted. The committee consists of Messrs. Treamearne, Turner, M. Mehta and Posener. The Bank of Bengal and the National Bank of India are to be asked to join the committee, which meets to-day. The position of the Company is shown by the following circular issued to the shareholders, by Messrs. Robinson, Morrison and Co., Secretaries of the Company:—

On the 12th March we issued a circular, copy of which we annex for easy reference, asking the shareholders to subscribe Rs. 3,00,000, in order to cover the extra cost of the ring mill over capital subscribed and the outlay necessitated by the earthquake of 1897 for repairs to the old mills and machinery. We regret to say that the response to our circular has only been for Rs. 13,000 of debentures. The present severe crisis in the cotton mills industry has increased the difficulty of the position, for Banks decline to assist cotton mills financially, except on the security of cotton and yarn in stock and in process of preparation, and these assets have already been hypothecated. The Company has to meet acceptances for cotton purchased and to provide money for current expenses, which have been reduced to a minimum. It will therefore be seen that, unless money is forthcoming to meet these liabilities, the Company will be forced into liquidation.

The Secretaries, in their desire to do all in their power to protect the valuable property of the shareholders, stated to the Board some time since that they were prepared to resign the Secretaryship, provided another firm could be found who, on being appointed Secretaries, would guarantee to find sufficient money to finance the Company during the present crisis, but negotiations have so far not resulted in any definite arrangement.

If the shareholders do not now promptly provide the necessary funds, they may lose all their money invested, for if the Company was forced into liquidation and the three mills and valuable property were sold at auction, they would not realise anything approximate to their real value.

There is no reason to doubt that as soon as the present famine and plague have passed away, the new cotton crop arrives and accumulations of yarn are worked off, cotton mills who can weather the storm will in the future, as they have done in the past, give satisfactory returns on the money invested.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

The Kola Riverside Rajapur-Khal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is expected to be ready for opening about the middle of this month. Government, at the onset, had sanctioned the opening of the new line as far as Bowreali, but, on finding subsequently that there was no river connection with Calcutta at this point, they directed that the railway should connect at Rajapur-Khal, the nearest link where a pontoon has been erected at some expense. When this section is opened, the Madras mails will start from and arrive at Rajapur-Khal, which is about twenty miles by river from Calcutta, and the timing of the trains will be so altered as to effect an improvement in the journey from Calcutta to Madras, Puri, Cuttack, Midnapur, and all intermediate stations by about four hours, and in the Calcutta direction from these stations by about nine hours. The Kola Riverside station will remain open for goods traffic and a new station and booking-office will be opened at the south end of the Roopnarain Bridge, at which passenger trains will stop to pick up and set down passengers going to and coming from Ghatal, Tumlook and Gowankhali.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESSES TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAYAKAR.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

KARACHI, MAY 8.

Three valedictory addresses, placed in handsome silver caskets, were presented to Lieutenant-Colone Jayakar by the Hindus and Khojas of Matrah and Muscat on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th April respectively, before very large gatherings. His career here for the last twenty-eight years as doctor and occasionally as acting Political Agent and Consul was admired, and his approaching departure from Muscat is much regretted. He thanked both the Mahajan and the Khoja jamat, and after advising them on sanitary matters reminded them of their duty to the British Government. At the first two meetings, Captain Cox, the Political Agent, was unavoidably absent but both he and his wife honoured the last meeting by their presence. After garlanding him and the other guests amid cheers and distributing pan, golab and attar the meeting dispersed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 7.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Malta arrived here day before yesterday morning.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta arrived here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia left Kobe for Bombay on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Trieste, arrived at Hongkong on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

The same Company's steamer Maria Valerie, from Japan, left Penang for Bombay on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar	4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	64
Bar Silver	27 1-2

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th May, 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	6	50 p.m.	14	41
Teheran	8	2	43 p.m.	0	26
Suez	8	2	45 p.m.	0	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th May, 1900.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	4	13	0	1
" Karachi	0	10	0	1
" Madras	2	7	0	1

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE OPERA SEASON.

PLAY'S IN TOWN.

MR. WYNDHAM'S "CYRANO."

LONDON, APRIL 20.

M. JEAN DE RESZKE has intimated to the Covent Garden management that he proposes to make his reappearance on Friday, June 15, on which date also his brother Edouard will sing. This, therefore, will put an end to conflicting rumours concerning the intentions of the famous tenor, who fully hopes to be able to remain till the close of the opera season in July. Madame Melba also is well again, and she is announced to sing at Cologne next Sunday in "...cin." In the following week she will be back at Great Cumberland Place in readiness to sing Juliette to the Romeo of M. Saleza on the opening night of the opera season on May 14. Madame Calve and Madame Eames, neither of whom has sung here for a couple of years, are both due in the first week of the season; while Mdlle. Miranda, an Australian soprano who has won success this winter at Brussels, will make her first appearance before a London audience in the second week. Among the more recent engagements are those of Herr Paur, of New York, who will conduct "Tristan" for M. Jean de Reszke, and other German operas, in June. Mr. Neilson, the stage manager, and long the associate of Herr Seidl, and M. Almanz, "metteur en scene" at the Brussels Monnaie. Negotiations have, it is understood, been in progress for a short season of Spinelli's "A Basso Porto" in English, at a West-end theatre. Should the proposed enterprise be carried out, the representations will be limited to matinees.

An admirably selected programme drew a very large assemblage of music lovers to Mr. Newman's concert at the Queen's Hall on Friday afternoon. Of course Wagner figured prominently in the scheme, and, truth to say, it would be difficult to find more appropriate musical items for the solemn surroundings of the day than that great composer's "Parsifal" furnishes. Mr. Wood gave a somewhat slower reading to the "Prelude" the themes of which are derived from the "Eucharist of the Knights," than we have been accustomed to under his baton, and thus secured a truly devotional rendering on the part of this most capable and sympathetic orchestralist. Not one whit less devotional or effective was their playing of the "Good Friday Music" at a later stage, and the noblest of funeral marches ever written—that from the "Gotterdammerung"—was surely as appropriate as anything could be. Tschaikowsky's "Pathetique" Symphony, given, as it always is, under Mr. Wood's direction, in the true spirit of reverent devotion, united with the other instrumental items in preaching by no means the least convincing of the Good Friday sermons of our metropolis. Madame Blanche Marchesi, who seems to have thoroughly recovered from her recent indisposition, and was in excellent voice, was the only vocalist of the concert. Her songs, "O Bien-aime" from Massenet's "Marie Magdelaine," and Cesar Franck's "La Procession," bracketed with "The Prayer of the Infant Jesus" of G. Faure, were given with due feeling and effect. Her singing of the last-named produced such a favourable impression on the audience that an encore had to be given, and this afforded the opportunity for Madame Marchesi to give an excellent rendering of Gounod's well-known "Ave Maria," in which the singer was ably supported by the harp of Miss Timothy, the violin of Mr. Arthur Payne, and the organ of Mr. Percy Pitt. The evening concert was also fairly well attended, but was of an altogether different class from that of the afternoon. Still, it was a good one of its kind, and there may be those who prefer to hear their old favourite "sacred" airs with the accompaniment of pianoforte, with occasionally, the organ in addition, to a more pretentious orchestral programme.

Mr. Edward Terry, with the excellent company which he has gathered around him, received a cordial welcome back to town on Saturday evening. The piece with which Terry's Theatre has reopened for the season has not, it is true, the charm of absolute novelty; but it was probably new to the majority of the first-night audience, and in any case its mirthful qualities well entitle it to the honour of revival. Of the original cast of Messrs. Stephenson and Yardley's comedy as played at this house and subsequently at the Duke of York's (then called the Trafalgar Square) in the summer of 1895, only one member, we believe, remains, and it would certainly have been hard to find a substitute for Miss Gertrude Kingston as the delightfully absent-minded Mrs. Darcy. The character, no doubt hovers on the borderland between comedy and farce, but it is not the less fresh and amusing. Hitherto the notion of a puzzle-headed person, who vainly strives to improve a defective memory by tying knots in a pocket handkerchief, has been confined to the grandfather Whiteheads and the Lord Ptarmigants of the stage, but Mrs. Darcy is a fascinating young widow who drops her slips of memory with so charmingly natural an air, and when she is corrected, says, "Of course; how stupid you are," with such perfect sincerity, that it is impossible to hold her responsible for these little short comings. In all this Miss Kingston's perfect freedom from self-consciousness is irresistible. She is the female Marplot to the manner born, and when, at the Russian frontier, she has lost her passport, and is induced to accept the suggestion of Mr. Ferdinand Sinclair, the travelling diplomatist, as the only way out of a serious difficulty, to travel under shelter of his passport, which happens to be made out for self and wife, "a chiel might understand" that grave embarrassments are brewing. The spectator, however, will hardly anticipate the ingenious complications which ensue when Mrs. Darcy, now Mrs. Greenwood, some eighteen months later, turns up at the wedding of her fellow-traveller, Mr. Sinclair, now Lord Bibury, and is at once recognised by Markham, the maid, as the lady whom the bridegroom had described as his wife at the Russian Custom house. Mr. Edward Terry as Christopher Coleman, M. P., is provided with a part which, although originally played by Mr. Maltby, must surely have been written for him. His severe examination by the Russian chief of police, who mistakes him for a desperate swindler, and his wife for his accomplice, is with his alternate outbursts of indignation and despondency, richly comic. The company, indeed, seemed to be each and all thoroughly in sympathy with the authors, from Mr. Lionel Brough as the slow, phlegmatic Greenwood, who by some strange change has drifted into a marriage with the flighty Mrs. Darcy, to Miss Annie Hughes, who revels in the eccentricities of Markham, the maid, and Miss M. A. Victor, who is so heroically prepared to share with her persecuted husband the horrors of a Siberian penal settlement. "The passport" is followed by the Trial Scene from Pickwick, in which Mr. Edward Terry appears as Buzfuz, Mr. Lionel Brough as the Judge, Mr. Compton Coutts as Winkle, Miss Annie Hughes as Sam Weller (why should Sam Weller always be played by a lady?), and Miss M. A. Victor as Martha Cluppins.

The stupendous success of M. Coquelin in M. Edmond Rostand's romantic comedy, "Cyrano de Bergerac," made it tolerably certain that sooner or later we should have an opportunity of seeing that play. Rumour says that more than one actor-manager in London has had designs at different times upon it, but has finally shrunk from the prospect of having to appear in the famous cardboard nose without which the swashbuckler hero wouldbe as incomplete as Hamlet without his inky cloak, or Othello without his black ened face. At length, however, an actor has been found who has not hesitated to make the sacrifice of his manly beauty at the shrine of art. Mr. Wyndham, who has been appearing of late in the provinces in a version of M. Rostand's play by Messrs. Stuart Ogilvie and Louis N. Parker, on Thursday night reappeared in it at his new theatre in Charing-Cross-road. Truth to tell, the nose question was not the only difficulty. Far more serious was the fact that the play presents a picture of French manners in a bygone age with which ordinary Englishmen can hardly be expected to be familiar, and that these were of the very essence of the work, so that the ordinary artifice of slightly disguising the personages and transplanting the scene to England was not to be thought of. This terrible Cyrano, who disposes of his hundred men at a time and thinks no more of running his steel blade through a dozen young gallants of the French Court than his friend Ragueneau the "rotisseur" does of spitting so many larks, runs some risk of appearing as a sort of Falstaff without Falstaff's saving grace—his habit of humorous self-depreciation. In France Cyrano is a sort of semi-mythical personage, whose deeds of prowess however seem to have some sort of historical warrant. Here his very name was unknown to most people until M. Coquelon's performance set them inquiring. Lest they should still remain in ignorance, the management of Wyndham's Theatre issue a sort of biography of the man, together with some account of other matters such as the "cadets de Cascogne" of whose doings M. Rostand makes so much, the "precieuses" to whom the heroine belongs, and the habits and customs of playgoers in the reign of Louis XIII. Of course we hear all about Cyrano's long nose, which we are told "embittered his existence," about his "Histoire Comique de la Lune," which we are told Swift imitated in "Gulliver," although it is much more likely Swift borrowed from classic cources as Cyrano himself did, and about Moliere's indebtedness to Cyrano. The reference to Moliere is, of course, to the scene in the "Pedant Joue" that bears so striking a resemblance to a scene in one of Moliere's earlier comedies. Here again, however, it is far more probable that both authors went to a common source than that they borrowed from one another. Moliere, we know in his earlier stages borrowed from the Italian comedies then so much in vogue. Most of those comedies have disappeared, but there can be little doubt that Cyrano was also inspired by them. At all events, Cyrano's plays have deservedly sunk into oblivion while Moliere's survive. That, however, is by the way. The manifesto issued at Wyndham's Theatre is interesting chiefly as showing that some explanation is felt to be needed, and a play that to some extent fails to explain itself, as by implication this one does, labours under a not inconsiderable disadvantage.

In the translation much of the literary charm that had so large a part in M. Rostand's success is lost, save in the famous duel wherein Cyrano composes the ballade as he fences, and the no less famous description he gives of his brother-in-arms, the dreaded cadets de Gascogne, which are so neatly turned into English verse as to increase our regret that the versification of the original, or at all events some sort of metre, was not observed throughout. One has only to hear Mr. Wyndham's spirited delivery of the two particular passages in question and compare it with his elocution in other passages in order to realise how in a piece of this character—artificial in its departure from the ordinary standards of human life and conduct—some sort of literary artifice enhances the effect. Mr. Wyndham is not an elocutionist like M. Coquelin, for M. Coquelin is probably the greatest of living elocutionists. A comparison between the English and French actors, however, would not all be to the advantage of the latter. Mr. Wyndham lays more stress upon the tender side of the character. A man who is capable of helping his rival to secure the hand of the lady he worships, is certainly of a romantic disposition, and Mr. Wyndham is romantic in spite of his nose, which is of really formidable size. The Roxane of Miss Mary Moore is full of grace and tenderness, and Mr. George Giddens's Ragueneau recalls the performance of M. Jean Coquelin for its naivete and good humour. As for the other parts, although they occupy so many lines on the playbill, they are of no very great importance, the interest centring so completely in the ill-starred loves of Cyrano and Roxane. The piece has been mounted with great care, and there are some exceedingly pretty stage pictures. A more animated battle scene than that in the fourth act, just after Ragueneau drives up with provisions for the famished soldiery, has seldom been seen. "Cyrano de Bergerac," as has been said, has not been improved in the process of translation, but even after allowance has been made for this, it presents a number of animated and picturesque scenes, well acted, which secured for it a welcome, cordial in the extreme. The audience, which was as large as could possibly be accommodated, included the Duke and Duchess of Fife.

In "Zaza," presented at the Garrick by Mr. Charles Frohman, the authors MM. Berton and Simon are, unsparing in their efforts to portray a creature of a coarse and vulgar nature, allowed to grow up without education or a sense of moral obligation, and subjected to influences of the most debasing description. Gifted with a powerful voice she has become a music-hall artist in a small French pleasure-resort, where she is accidentally brought into contact with a certain Bernard Dufresne, whose reputation as a phlegmatic man of the world quickly vanishes before the audacity of her approaches. Zaza, in short, determines that Bernard shall be her lover, and in one short interview he succumbs to her rather tawdry blandishments. It is really difficult to conceive that a Parisian possessing a wife and daughter, and endowed with a full share of common-sense should allow himself to be so speedily caught, but possibly the authors are acquainted with the English poet's line, "He never loved who loved not at first sight," and have based their plot upon it. The intrigue thus started proceeds upon the usual lines. Bernard lives a double life, spending a portion of his time with Zaza in a little house at St. Etienne, and the remainder at home. Six months elapse, and his secret, however, becomes known to Zaza, who hurries up to Paris there to disclose everything to Madame Dufresne. She meets her lover's little daughter instead, and is so overcome by her childish manner that, repenting of her original impulse, she returns to St. Etienne, leaving the truth unrevealed. There she is rejoined by Bernard, and a furious quarrel ensues, the result being that the latter is driven from the house. The final act, which partakes somewhat of an anti-climax, deals with a further attempt on the part of Bernard to bring about a renewal of the old relations between himself and Zaza, and the latter's emphatic refusal to acquiesce in the proposal.

It is not, obviously, a pleasant story which Mr. David Belasco has turned into English, and which was related at the Garrick with a fulness of realistic detail that left little or nothing to the imagination of the spectator. Nor can it be said that the character or the behaviour of the heroine is of a kind to earn for her any great measure of sympathy. The picture altogether is painted with so coarse and heavy a brush that one turns from it with a feeling of something very closely akin to repulsion. Even Zaza's final act of self-sacrifice is barely sufficient to redeem her from the reproach flung at her by Dufresne, that she is a "common, vulgar and tawdry woman." Such studies on the stage have, doubtless, an interest of their own, but it is an interest which has about it nothing elevating or improving. Much has been said and heard of the enormous success made by Mrs. Leslie Carter in the title part. That her performance is a remarkably clever one will be readily admitted. But it lacks some essential qualities, those, namely, of genuine pathos and womanly tenderness. Of its amazing intensity, its overwhelming force and masterfulness too much cannot be said. Perhaps, on the other hand, one might justly ask that in her exhibition of frenzy a trifle more discipline might be displayed and that the subtle delicacy which suggests rather than openly declares is a little wanting in her method. All the same, her delineation of the character is notable in many ways. Mr. Charles A. Stevenson, who plays Dufresne, deserves a hearty welcome as an actor of restrained force who employs his means to excellent purpose, while Mr. Mark Smith showed undoubted ability in the role of Cascart, Zaza's singing-master and partner. A clever, if somewhat unpleasant sketch of an elderly lady with alcoholic proclivities was provided by Miss Marie Bates, and good work was accomplished by Miss Theresa Berta, Miss Helen Robertson, and in particular by Miss Helen Tracy. At the conclusion of the fourth act, Mrs. Carter, by a wonderful "tour-de-force," drew down upon herself a demonstration of a peculiarly enthusiastic description.

ORDERS have been given that the old armoured cruiser Achilles, which for many years was attached to the Devonport Detachment of the Channel Squadron, but for twelve years past has been idle, although still retained on the active list, is to be converted into a floating torpedo depot. She is well suited for this purpose, and it is estimated that the necessary alterations to fit her for her new duties can be carried out at a cost of about £7,000. The Achilles, which is about twenty-seven years old, was built at Chatham at a cost of £469,572, and was kept in active service either at home or abroad until 1885, when she was sent to Devonport to pay off. Five years later she was reboilered at that port, with a view to her being employed as a port guardship, but this proposal was never carried into effect. During the time she was on the effective list a sum of £214,571 was spent upon her in maintaining her in a state of efficiency.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 28th ultimo there was rain in the districts of Sholapur, Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara and in the Native States of Jath, Jamkhandi Miraj (Senior), Miraj (Junior), Akalkot, Ramdurg, and Aundh. The prices of the staple food-grains have slightly risen in Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Mahals, Sholapur, Poona, Dharwar and Kolaba; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	1,005,921	1,003,332
Dependants	233,166	225,134
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	114,317	111,885

Considerable decreases of workers and dependants in Kaira and the Panch Mahals are due to virulent outbreaks of cholera, on account of which many have fled from the works.

The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Ahmedabad.—Improving the Ode Tank.

Kaira.—Thasra Tank excavation.

Thana.—Constructing road from Boisar to Maswan.

Poona.—Easing gradients and collecting metal on the road from Talegaon Railway Station to Bombay Road.

Khandesh.—Metal-breaking on the Jalgaon-Khurd Road, metal-breaking on the Amalner-Parola Road, and metal-breaking at Pimpalkatha, taluka Erandol.

On account of the outbreaks of cholera in Kaira and the Panch Mahals above mentioned and the occurrence of some cases of the disease in the poor-house at Ahmedabad and the city, additional Staff Corps and Medical Officers have been posted to these districts and other measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—

Rs. 1,00,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Nasik.

Rs. 75,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Poona.

Rs. 90,000 for gratuitous village relief in Poona.

Rs. 30,000 for gratuitous village relief in Nasik.

Rs. 20,000 for doles to village servants in Nasik.

Rs. 10,000 for poor-houses in Poona.

Rs. 7,000 for poor-houses in Nasik.

Rs. 12,000 for improvement of the water-supply in Poona.

Rs. 10,000 for small works under Forest Department agency in Poona.

Rs. 8,800 for Forest-Department works to be specially undertaken for the relief of hill tribes in Khandesh.

Rs. 1,000 for Forest Department works to be especially undertaken for the relief of hill tribes in Satara.

The following disbursements of takavi advances made up to the end of March 1900, in the districts named below have been reported to Government:—

	Under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Rs.	Under the Agriculturists, Loans Act. Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,22,851	2,91,132
Kaira	1,64,799	1,43,412
Panch Mahals	15,532	37,997
Surat	1,16,031	27,687
Broach	1,38,268	3,07,662
Thana	28,400	1,805
Ahmednagar	2,77,208	1,32,703
Khandesh	2,13,805	10,848
Nasik	1,34,241	18,747
Sholapur	53,945	9,125
Belgaum	2,34,010	240
Bijapur	83,245	11,575
Dharwar	37,450	...
Thar and Parkar	...	63,421
Total	16,19,814	10,56,351

The following communications received in reply to inquiries made by this Government have been published for the information of land-holders in the districts of North Gujarat and Khandesh:—

FROM THE COLLECTOR IN SIND.

KARACHI.

"It is not considered that extensive purchases of cattle can be made in the Karachi District. About 400 bullocks might be obtainable in Mirpur Batoro, 200 in Sujaval and 120 in Jati and Shahbandar at an average price of from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per head. About 250 bullocks could also be purchased in the Dadu Taluka and140 in the Sehwan Taluka. Some of these would be very weak and not be able at once to undergo a long journey. The approximate price of these bullocks will be from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 per head. The best stations for a purchaser would be Bubak, Dadu and Sita. Some 70 head of plough bullocks might be obtained at Tatta in the Jerruck Division. It is, however, doubtful whether a large number of these plough cattle in their present weak condition, caused partly by pressure of work and partly by the poor quality of grass due to absence of rain, can be made use of in Gujarat and Khandesh unless they are well fed for some time before they are worked in the plough again.

HYDERABAD.

"It is not likely that cattle-owners in this district will be prepared to sell their animals to any large extent this season owing to the late large losses in the stock unless the prices offered are exceptionally good. Moreover the purchases should be made, if at all, before the commencement of the cultivating season. The approximate number of bullocks that could be obtained in the several talukas is shown below.

Taluka.	No.	Places convenient for purchases.
Kandiaro	150	Kandiaro, Kamaldero, Bhanur.
Moro	200	Moro, Daulatpur, Lalia, Sachero.
Naushahro	150	Naushahro, Dabhro, Bhorti, Abji
Sakrand	300	Sakrand, Mehrabpur, That, Nakur.
Hala	200	Taluka head-quarters and two or three central places in the taluka chiefly along the river and the forests.
Shahdadpur	500	
Tando Alahyar	50	
Hyderabad	600	

In the Tando Division no hopes could be held out of the possibility of purchases being made in any appreciable number. In the following localities, however, agricultural stock might be bought in small quantities:

Taluka.	Localities.
Dero Mohbat	Digri, Tando Gulam Ali, Matli, Pharkara.
Tando Bago	Wasi Adul, Lundan-jo-Got, Khalifo Kasim, Dhabro.
Guni	Tarai, Khorwah, Pir-jo-Got, Alipur, Bulri, Chaniha.

SHIKARPUR.

"A tolerably large number of plough cattle might be purchased in this district except the Rohri Division. About 4,000 head would be available in the Larkhana Division alone. The best purchasing stations would be the taluka head-quarters. The purchases should be made, if at all, as soon before the cultivating season as possible.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

"A very fair number of bullocks could be purchased in this district, Jacobabad being the chief market where they could be bought."

FROM THE COLLECTOR OF GAYA IN BENGAL.

"In reference to your letter No. 1686, dated the 21st ultimo, addressed to the Government of Bengal, inquiring as to whether plough cattle are available for export to Gujarat and Khandesh, I have the honour to state that the number that could be purchased in this district may be estimated at 1,000. The plough bullocks of this district are small in stature and their price varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per pair."

FROM THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

"In reply to your letter No. 1686, dated the 21st March 1900, I have the honour to state that it has been ascertained from the Mysore Darbar that the number of plough cattle that will be available for purchase by the landholders of Gujarat and Khandesh before the commencement of the next cultivation season is between 3,340 to 3,900 pairs in the several districts of the State, viz., Bangalore 600 to 1,100, Kolar 1,000, Tumkur 70 to 105, Mysore 320, Hassan 480, Shimoga 550, Kadur, 170 to 200, Chitaldrug 150. Total 3,340 to 3,905 prices ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300 per pair."

FROM THE COLLECTOR OF MOZUFFERPORE IN BENGAL.

"With reference to your letter No. 1686, dated the 21st March, 1900, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, inquiring if plough cattle will be available for purchase in this district, I have the honour to state that about 7,000 of plough cattle can be had in this district before the commencement of next cultivating season."

GEORGE IV. tried on his visit to Ireland in 1821 to allay the intense Orange feeling, and forbade the toast of the glorious, pious, and immortal memory to be proposed at a Corporation luncheon at which he was present. The toast was, however, later proposed and drunk with enthusiasm the moment the King left the room. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, after the King's departure, at a banquet given in honour of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Earl Talbot, proposed the obnoxious toast, which the Lord-Lieutenant drank, and was immediately recalled from the Irish Government.

AN appointment will probably be made almost immediately to the Knighthood of the Order of St. Patrick, rendered vacant by the death of Lord Inchiquin. Her Majesty is, as is well known, Sovereign of the Order, but the occasion has never previously arisen of her presence in Ireland enabling her to preside at an installation. George IV., on his visit to Ireland in 1821, presided at an installation of Knights of St. Patrick, which was remarkable for the splendour of its ceremonial.

THE PROVINCIAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now practically settled that the Provincial Social Conference will be held in Satara on or about the coming 15th of May. The presidency has responded to the call of social reform with enthusiasm and earnestness. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade has kindly consented to deliver an inaugural address. It would be better if we were a little more sparing of Mr. Justice Ranade. We should reserve the big guns for great battles. The National Social Congress justly claims his services and he is the only man that can fulfil them. A little more liberality of sentiment would have been far preferable. It is also proposed to establish a permanent social reform committee. Rao Bahadur V. N. Pathak, M. A., is serving as the secretary of the Social Conference.

The "Prekshaka" of Satara, which glories in leaving the social questions to take care of themselves, has started certain objections thereto. It proposes sectional conferences. District conferences would only work better. As a province, there must be a conference where all can meet and discuss the social evils. I do not think that there is such a complete diversity of customs and manners as to sink the idea of nationality altogether. As Hindus, we have certain social evils which must be eradicated and as our ultimate aim is to make us all Indians, we are fighting for conferences. The "Prekshaka" secretly calls the Social Conference "a hollow institution." If "hollow" it be, whose fault is it? But I may say that the Social Conference has done more good to India than all quibbling, hair-splitting and babbling politicians put together. Social reform does not end with "ranting" as Indian politics does. It has something more to do. To act up to its principles, as far as practicable, is an onerous duty, irksome to many, but beneficial to the community at large. The "Prekshaka" has curious ideas about the principles of social reform. Drinking soda-water is one of the items of social reform!! And this is an automatic move of the social organism. Ergo, argues the "Prekshaka," social reforms must be accomplished by automatic moves. Therefore, proceeds our candid friend, there is no need of Social Conference? This argument is full of fallacies and need scarcely be controverted. The Hindu is an utilitarian at heart. As sins against Society are nowhere so easily pardoned as in India, these little sins pass unnoticed by the cumbrous, rotten and useless tissues of our social organism. Whatever has been done, in the line of social reform, is the direct fruit of these conferences, meetings and public lectures. Tracts have been issued and the masses have been preached to. Thought first, then action This axiom follows everywhere in the line of public institutions. We must educate the public at large on the questions of social reform and then we can safely ask them to be reformers themselves. And conference is the one great agency through which the public at large is educated with regard to the current Indian social problems. Plague has, no doubt, given us more child-widows but thereby it does not follow that evils of early marriages have been recognized by the society at large. Besides, being a widow, is not the only evil of early marriages. After all we do not care who gets the praise for our silent work. As for the advice of the "Prekshaka" that the flower of India in active service in the cause of social reform should turn its energy toward the industrial agitations and commercial enterprises, it is purely presumptuous and nonsensical. Again, it asks the Social Conference not to take up big subjects—I do not know what it means thereby—but only take up such subjects as command general sympathy, harming no one or wounding no one. As this is not the mission of the conference, it has done well in disregarding such proposals. The "Prekshaka" says that the Social Conference should cover only such reforms as would be acceptable to the leaders and the led. The leaders as such are to lead the populace, not to bow to its authority. Every great man who is generally also a leader is a little ahead of his age.

In spite of the hazy, dim and half-hearted support of the "Sudharak," the idea of a Provincial Social Conference has received the loyal support from all the liberal papers in Western India. The "Sudharak" of Ahmednagar is glad of the event. The "Dnyana Prakash" of Poona proceeds to explain the attitude of the reformers. We do not think that by holding Provincial Social Conference along with the political one any seriousness of the former is lost upon the public. I do not see any merits in this strange notion as the "Sudharak" does. The "Sudharak" remarks that is no use calling on big names to take the lead. It asks the lesser lights to move on and shed the lustre. Strangely enough with all this harangue, it asks the Satara friends to consider whether it is feasible to hold the Social along with the Political Conference. As the "Dnyan Prakash" remarks, it is a matter of pure convenience that we hold the Social Conference in the pendal of the Political Conference. Almost all the promoters of the Political Conference, are ardent reformers, and unless we know for certain that they are against such a sort of unison, no sane person can commend a separation in toto." At this moment I know many are ready to give an altogether different constitution to the Conference, but that it would be a mess of affairs. The Social Conference does not seek anything—no, not even sympathy—at the hands of her sister conference. If anybody cherishes the idea, he is surely mistaken. It is no essential condition of the success of the Social Conference that it be held at any other time in any other place. If it were, even lesser lights would have moved on long ago in spite of big names. The "Sudharak" quarrels with us for calling on big names! I do not advocate for a single moment the apathy of the rank-and-file but, surely it is a wonder to see the "Sudharak" sympathising with such a fantastic idea. Would it trust the Conference and the Congress hangers to on? Would it make the latter the leaders and the big names big creatures? If we want to have a party, if we are for a constitution, if we are for the accomplishment of any of the reform items, some big names must command and the rest obey. Parnell commanded and T. P. O'Conner spoke. M. Zola commands and we have the Dreyfus party. What would we not give for a leader? It is because these big names are for tom tom, for the fairest fame with the least trouble for national lives sapping the roof of the social Congress, we are made to suffer terribly.

These are not the words of sheer despair. If we have any stuff in us we will conquer and lead the day. If not, what would lesser lights do where big names fail? We have shown once that social reform has a constitution of its own (in 1895). If need there be, the reformers are ready to fight for every inch of their ground. Till then, what is the use of cannonading to kill a fly!—Yours, &c.,

RODDA VYAS RAU.

Dharwar, May 7.

NAGPUR NOTES.

THE heat for the past few days, writes our Nagpur correspondent, has been terrific, the thermometer in the shade marks between116 and117 and in the bungalows, where everything is kept cool with doors and windows shut up, punkas swinging, khus-khus tats dripping, the thermometer still indicates 110° F. The Deputy Commissioner has issued orders requesting the public to caution servants against opening taps to see if water is on, and then leaving the same open when it is found that the water does not run, as this carelessness and negligence result in much waste, if water is subsequently turned on. The careful and economical use of Ambagheri water is also urged and the warning has been given to the public that after June 1, the water should be filtered, and every precaution taken before drinking as in all probability the water is likely to become unwholesome. The Chief Commissioner in a recent order has prohibited the public using pipe-water for tats and gardens with a view to decrease the enormous increase in the consumption of Ambagheri water in the Civil Station, owing to the water being used in some cases for other than domestic purposes. Warnings on several occasions have been given and the necessity has been pointed out of keeping the consumption of Ambagheri water within strict limits, and it is to be hoped that the residents of the Civil station will endeavour to give full effect to the present orders of the Chief Commissioner on the subject. But what about the native town where the water is wantonly wasted, and this large waste is of little or no consideration for a native who very often after his ablution washes his "dhotur," wasting another large quantity.

The formation and opening cermony of a telegraph training class in the St. Francis de Sales College Nagpur, with the aim of imparting an elementary instruction in telegraphy to those students who are willing of joining the Telegraph Department is a departure in the right direction. This training class was opened on Monday, the 23rd instant, and ten students, under the tuition of Mr. Hoogwerf, retired signaller of Government Telegraph, who is thoroughly qualified, both practically and theoretically, in the subject. The most noteworthy thing about the class is that expensive instruments are dispensed with and evidently they are not necessary, as all the apparatus has been contrived and made by that ingenious Brother Alexis who is well known for mechanical skill and enterprise. The Church of England with a view to affording a primary English Hindi and Tamil education to the poorer classes of the native public an Anglo-Vernacular School has been opened, at the Sudder Bazaar. The services of a University Under-graduate have been engaged and the teaching staff is all that can be desired.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Chitnavis received the following letter in reply to the telegram sent by the citizens of Nagpur, to the Viceroy offering their con-

gratulations on the successes and victories gained by the British arms in South Africa:—

"From W. G. Sherlock-Hubbard, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

To the Honourable Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, C.I.E.

With reference to your telegram, dated the 15th ultimo, I am directed to communicate to you the appreciation by the Government of India of the loyal message of the citizens of Nagpur offering congratulations on the successes achieved by the British Forces in South Africa."

The following are the plague figures between the 19th and 27th instant both dates inclusive:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.	Suspicious.
20th April	1	1	0
21st "	1	1	0
22nd "	0	0	0
23rd "	0	0	0
24th "	1	1	0
25th "	1	1	0
26th "	1	2	0
27th "	0	0	0
Total	5	6	0

It is noticed from the mortality returns of the Health Officer that the total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 21st April, 1900, was 110 against 99 and 146 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 26. There were 9 deaths from small-pox, during the week against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from plague, fevers, and bowel complaints amounted to 6, 20 and 12 respectively against 17, 19 and 13 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 49·07 per mille per annum against 31·2, the mean of the last three years.

The total number of births registered was 68, the ratio being 33·3 per mille per annum.

HOUSE CONNECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

The following letter has been addressed by the Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation.

In the current year's Budget an item of Rs. 1,25,000 has been entered for the work of house and street drainage connections, including a sum of Rs. 26,844 for establishment charges. The above amount at an estimated average rate of Rs. 60 for each street connection allows of the construction of 1,636 street connections or about 5 1-2 connections per diem taking 300 days as the probable number of working days during a year. There are 17,113 unconnected houses in the drained area of the City and assuming, that only the amount of the grant in this year's Budget were repeated in each succeeding year, the whole work would take over 10 years to complete. It is a fact, I think, not to be disputed, that the present unhealthy state of the City is in a measure due to want of completed drainage, and this point has been brought very prominently forward by Mr. Santo Crimp in his report on sub-soil drainage; it is obviously therefore of the utmost importance to complete the house-connection drainage as early as possible.

The time, in which the work can be completed in the Districts where sewers have already been laid is a point I have discussed with the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Engineer, Drainage, and I have come to the conclusion that it can be finished in four years. If the Corporation agree with me as to this, it will be necessary to arrange to complete about 15 street connections per diem, taking 300 days as the working days in one year. The total estimated amount required for the whole work exclusive of establishment charge is Rs. 10,26,780.

The three Districts which I advise should be first taken in handare—Mazagon sectional and gravitaion Fort North, and Umarkhadi. These districts contain respectively 1,940, 895 and 1,484 unconnected houses.

In many instances numbers of different owners are concerned in a single house gully, and probably one-third of the actual house-connection work must be undertaken under Section 260 of the Municipal Act, at the cost of the owners through the agency of the contractors who hold a contract for this work. Although notices are served on owners before the work is commenced, requiring the estimated cost to be deposited by them in advance, in actual practice it is found that not one-tenth make the necessary deposit and the cost of the work in the first instance has to be paid from Municipal Funds. This entails not only the preparation of bills and a large amount of correspondence, but also the necessity in many cases of filing suits in the Court of Small Causes for the recovery of our charges, and for this reason it is necessary to appoint the Office Establishment proposed above to attend to the work relating to these matters.

If the Corporation approve of the above, it is proposed to undertake the connection of 17,113 houses in the four years as follows:—3,613 houses in 1900 1901 and 4,500 houses in the three succeeding years. For 1900-1901 a grant of Rs. 2,16,780 plus Rs. 37,144 for establishment charges will be necessary. Against this amount Rs. 1,25,000 having already been sanctioned in the current year's Budget Rs. 1,28,924 will have to be provided and for each of the three succeeding years a sum of Rs. 3,12,144 will be required.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Alexander Muirhead, telegraph engineer, Shortlands, Kent, for improvements in telegraphic transmitting, receiving and translating arrangements; John Francis Cooley, electrician, of 214, Boylston street, Boston, Massachusetts and John Crymes Pennie, civil engineer, of 908-912, G. street, Washington, for improved methods of an apparatus for electrically separating the relatively volatile liquid component from the component of relatively fixed substances of composite fluids; Secco Films (British and Colonial) limited, of 39 Lombard street, London, for improvements in or relating to photographic films; Emile Louis Dessole engineer, of Rue Fromont, 19 Levallois Perret, France, for improvements in electro-coppering metals.

BRITISH NAVAL EFFICIENCY.

RECENT REFORMS.

In an article on this subject the "Daily Telegraph" says:—That admirable, popular, and efficient officer, Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, believes in the devolution even of supreme authority in a warship, so that subordinate officers may have experience to guide them if the fortunes of war should rob a vessel of its captain, and also possibly of its commander. Admiral Rawson recently took his splendid fleet of eight modern battleships to sea for a day's manœuvres on a new system. The supposition was that mischance had incapacitated the captain of each ship. So in the morning the whole duty of commanding each leviathan devolved on the commander, the captain being requested to interfere only in case of impending accident. In the afternoon the exercises were resumed with this difference, that the captain and also the commander were supposed to be "hors de combat," and the first lieutenant exercised supreme control. This method of familiarising each officer with the most responsible duties of commanding 1,000,000*l*. worth of war material and 700 men cannot fail to be greatly appreciated and to prove most instructive. We have no naval staff college, though proposals in this direction are under the consideration of the naval authorities, but such training as Sir Harry Rawson has initiated should commend itself to other admirals as meeting an undoubted need.

Admiral Sir John Fisher, who, in association with Lord Charles Beresford, commands the empire's most powerful squadron—that which guards the Mediterranean—has introduced another reform. For some years' past flotillas of torpedo-boat destroyers—composed of 24, and sometimes more, of these little craft—have been kept in commission at the home ports for the instruction of engineers and their mechanical staffs and junior executive officers. The utility of the experience thus acquired has been amply proved, and Admiral Fisher has recently extended the system to his command. Of late a number of torpedo vessels have been attached to the Mediterranean Squadron, but they have not been actively employed, remaining usually in reserve. Now this has been changed. Recently the Admiral had all the available craft placed in commission, and thus constituted a torpedo squadron, consisting of the torpedo gunboats Speedy, Hazard, and Sandfly, the coast defence gunboats Don and Dee, the torpedo-boat destroyers Griffon Ardent, Foam, and Boxer, and eight torpedo boats. These ships, with the torpedo ram Polyphemus and the third-class cruiser Parham, are "mothered" by the special torpedo vessel Vulcan—a floating workshop, factory, and training school of a most useful type which the Admiralty is credited with the intention of multiplying. This excellent squadron of no fewer than 20 vessels will serve two ends. It will give junior officers and men drawn from the Mediterranean fleet experience in handling such ships, and will greatly add to the fighting strength of the Navy in these waters. In case of war, instead of these craft being in the reserve and requiring to be prepared for service, their officers would be able to reply, "Ready, aye ready!" to any call the admiral might make. This innovation has found favour at Whitehall, and it has been decided to reinforce the new squadron by despatching from England seven more torpedo-boat destroyers. The Coquette, Conflict, Cygnet, Hardy, Orwell, Skate and Sunfish will consequently be commissioned at Portsmouth, Chatham and Devonport on April 19. On arrival at Malta the Skate will be placed in the reserve, while the others will join the new torpedo squadron. Sir John Fisher will thus have at his disposal a collection of these deadly craft unparalleled in number, consisting, as it will, including vessels in reserve of 14 destroyers, 8 torpedo boats, 3 torpedo gunboats and two coast defence gunboats, besides the three larger parent-ships, the Vulcan, Polyphemus and Barham.

THE ARMS OF LORD HARRIS.

For the South Indian reader the coat-of-arms of Lord Harris, is, we fancy, the most interesting of all the coats-of-arms in the peerage; and in this month of May, in which month, 101 years ago, the city of Seringapatam was taken, the arms are a specially appropriate study. Sir George Harris, grandfather of Governor Harris of Madras (1854-9), and great-grandfather of the late Governor Harris of Bombay, was Commander-in-Chief in the Mysore war, and personally directed the siege of Seringapatam. Seringapatam was captured on the 4th of May, 1799; and for his achievements the Commander-in-Chief was created Baron Harris, of Seringapatam and Mysore. His coat-of-arms, was devised as a historic memento of the Mysore war. A few explanatory notes will be found interesting. The "animal" standing on the crown at the top is an heraldic conception of a tiger. This is the royal tiger of Tippoo Sultan, the "tiger of Mysore." Royalty is expressed in the fact that the tiger wears a crown on its head, not represented very clearly in the sketch; and if the sketch were large enough the words "Hydery," Tipu's name for Mysore, would be seen written in Persian on the tiger's forehead. It will be seen that the tiger's breast is pierced by an arrow representing the destruction of the Hydery dynasty. The pierced tiger is Lord Harris's crest. Coming to the coat-of-arms proper, we see at the top a representation of Seringapatam; and if the drawing were larger we should see that the little black spot in the middle was the drawbridge let down, signifying surrender, and that the small trifold flag over the citadel was made up of the Union Jack above the Tipu's flag beneath. The things on the belt across the shield are representations of bomb-shell exploding. The three boar's heads are apparently the earlier crest of the Harris family. Of the two supporters, the one on the left is a grenadier in the uniform of the 73rd Foot, to which the Commander-in-Chief belonged. The grenadier holds in his right hand a flag-staff, on which the Union Jack flies over Tipu's flag; and he holds in the same hand the French tricoloured flag wound round the lower part of the staff; and if this were larger the word "Republique" would be seen inscribed. This is an allusion to the fact that Tipu had been fraternising with France before the English made war on him. The man on the left is a Madras Sepoy in the old-fashioned uniform. He, too, holds a flagstaff, on which the flag of the East India Company flies over Tipu's flag. He too holds the French tricolour, and on his portion of it is inscribed the word "Francaise."

One of the most briefly interesting accounts of Seringapatam that we have seen was published in Macmillan's Magazine last December from the pen of Mr. J. J. Cotton, of the Madras Civil Service, a writer who has a particular genius for rummaging amongst historic remains, and for reducing his inquiries to interesting reading.

Mr. Cotton's account of the siege is vivid. After telling us how Tipu had plotted with the French, he brings us to the point where Lord Wellesley, the Governor-General of India, wrote to warn Tipu of the probable result of his intrigues, and demanded security for good behaviour. A flippant reply that he was going a-hunting decided the Governor-General, and the fate of Seringapatam was sealed. The jaunty way in which Tipu treated the Company's communications is a remarkable trait in his character, and more than one despatch from Lord Wellesley can be seen to this day in the State archives, which bears the Sultan's Persian endorsement of "no answer." Mr. Cotton describes the great day:—

"Before daybreak the troops detailed for the assault were in the trenches, under the command of General Bird, who had volunteered for the duty. He knew Seringapatam only too well, having been for years in its dungeons, where he was compelled to turn a water wheel for the amusement of the court ladies. . . . By one o'clock everything was ready. Baird stepped out of the trenches and drawing his sword called out to his men, "Come, my brave fellows, follow me and prove yourself worthy the name of British soldiers." In an instent both columns rushed forward, and entered the river-bed under cover of a heavy discharge of blank cartridge from the batteries. The garrison, immediately discovering the movement, opened fire but with slight effect. To the last Tipu refused to believe that the English intended to storm his impregnable fortress. A prey to despair, he had ordered his French scouts under arrest for reporting the entrenchments to be full of armed men, and made propitiatory offerings to the Brahman astrologers, who had prophesied great danger to himself at midday. The presentiment that his evil star was in the ascendant seems to have paralysed all his energies at the time of his greatest need. He continued to sit dreamily in his palace till one of his servants told him that the enemy were coming; and by that time the forlorn hope had reached the summit of the breach, and British colours floated over Seringapatam.

The story of the finding of the Sultan's dead body is weirdly picturesque:—

By the light of a flambeau Rajah Khan, Tipu's favourite attendant, was discovered fainting under his master's palanquin, and pointed out the spot where the Sultan had fallen. From a corner of the shambles where the dead lay thickest, the body was eventually taken out. Its eyes were still open, and the skin so warm that at first doubts were felt as to whether it was not alive. It bore three wounds in the side and one in the temple; the turban and swordbelt had disappeared, but the talisman on the right arm containing an amulet was at once recognised.

And then came the untold horrors of the sick of the ill-fated city:—

The city had fallen; it remained to plunder it. For two days the sack lasted, . . . Even zenanas were broken into, and the royal treasury rifled through a private entrance. Nor was it till after four men had been hanged for looting, that order was restored.

Mr. Cotton gives some notes about Seringapatam that are not found in ordinary guide-books. For instance he says that near a hamlet in the suburb of Seringapatam, near a collection of huts, stands an unpretending little chapel. You will not find it described in any book, and no guide would ever take a sightseer to it. It is an outstation of the French Societe des Missions Etrangeres and was once the scene of the labours of the celebrated Abbe Dubois. Another place of interesting note is a deserted bungalow at Seringapatam, beside the Cauvery.

The story of this bungalow, is as short as it is pitiful. A certain Colonel Scott, commanding the garrison, lost his wife and two daughters in one day from cholera. He left his bungalow that same night and never returned. The Maharaja, out of regard and sympathy, gave orders that nothing in the house should be touched; and whoever visits it to-day may still see the old heavy four-post bedsteads with their tattered curtains, the door-mats crumbling with age, the yellow-keyed piano, and other furniture of a bygone era.

Mr. Cotton ends with a final meditation, remarking that no one who loves the East should fail to stroll over to the famous temple of Sri Ranganatha Swami, which lies near the Seringapatam Railway Station:—

Conquerors came and went; dynasties rose and perished; but this ancient shrine has outlived them all. Standing as it does by the banks of one of the holiest rivers in India, its spiritual influence makes itself felt far and wide. Nothing can be more wonderful than the spectacle of evening worship at this chosen home of the divine power. The torches are lighted, and the old-world music of pipe and tabor awakes immemorial echoes in the paved quadrangle. The statues of the immortal gods are freshly anointed with oil, and the foreheads of their devotees with ochre. We leave the white-robed Brahman still chanting his hymn over the burnt sacrifice. Of the many association of Seringapatam this temple of Baal in all its glory is the most abiding.—*Madras Times.*

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY, 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

State of communication:—

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Cable Tarifa Tangier interrupted.

Cable Mole St Nicolas Cape Haiti interrupted.

Cable San Domingo Curacao interrupted.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State north of Bloemfontein and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond, interrupted. This cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.

From 25th ult.—All telegram addressed to persons serving with field force in South Africa will be charged at the rate of Rs 1-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. The address to consist firstly of name or number or both of persons to whom telegram is addressed; secondly the regiment, which is counted as one word. These telegrams will be telegraphed to Capetown, and should not be addressed to any particular Telegraph Office in South Africa. They are distributed by Government authorities at Capetown to addresses at whatever places in South Africa they may be stationed. This also applies to state massages if address "Bombay for South Africa," but if addressed to any particular office there the usual state massage rates will apply. State or private messages addressed "Bombay for South Africa" cannot be be accepted at special reduced rates if in code or cipher language.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

Afghan Memorial Church.

Thursday, May 10.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

For those who are sick and dying at the War.

PRETORIA.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE TRANSVAAL CAPITAL

Mr. C. W. Boyd gives a brilliant and picturesque description of Pretoria in the "Anglo-Saxon Review. "Twice have I jolted," he writes, "through a weary wilderness of tanny veldt to make sojourn in the capital of Mr. Kruger. See it again as I have seen that shall I never. Dingaan's Day will come again; but not again shall I balance my bicycle against a post outside the big kirk in the Market Square, and tarry until the psalm—familiar from a Scots boyhood—ceases, and the voice of Stephanus Johannes Paulus Staats President, is upraised in truculent thanksgiving. There will be trotting escorts through the Market Square and in the shady lanes around it, but they will not wear grey uniforms picked out with blue, and little Austrian kepis. And although one may still receive letters from Captown and England, men will no longer scan the seals of the envelopes to note where the electric knife of the censor has left its traces. In a word, that little Union Jack which flew from the pole in Mr. Conyngham Greene's garden will have grown larger and larger and be floating over the Raadzal, and that other British flag, buried, not without tears and curses, after 1881, under the motto 'Resurgam,' will have been reverently dug up.

"Pretoria is the Sleepy Hollow of South Africa, and not as interesting even to the Transvaalers as is Bloemfontein to the people of the Orange Free State. It is the political capital, no doubt, and here, President Kruger lives, and here the Raad meets and the Civil Service has its centre. But it was not always even the capital. We are apt to forget that until 1858 the present Transvaal was not one but four independent States, each with its separate government and centre. But in that year Pretorius and Potgieter buried the hatchet and the independent States were fused in one, with Andreas Pretorius his town as their metropolis. It was the poorest apology for a capital which even South Africa had seen in those days of its first incarnation. Years later, when the far-famed 12s. 6d. was all that lay in the State Treasury, and Sir Theophilus Shepstone annexed the country in the Queen's name to save it from anarchy, the officers of the first British 'Army of Occupation,' a single foot regiment, found Pretoria little more than a dusty market-place, with a handful of mud-built houses, roofed with corrugated iron and carpeted with cow-dung; a sort of barn by way of public buildings; the Dutch Reformed Church where I have listened to the voice of Mr. Kruger; and a straggling line of what might one day be a street trending westwards, and composed of the roughest class of "winkles," where miscellaneous "winkliers" sold Bibles, gin, coffee and karosses to white and black. Nobody came to the capital except on errands of business or religion. Nobody lived in the capital but the President and his Executive, the Judges, and the members of a very rough-and ready Civil Service."

"Save for the momentary lightening of those few years of British occupation, Pretoria remains much where she did before 1877. There is a railway, there is electric light, but you would never dream that here is the capital of a State, the richest for its size in all the world, with what sinews and armaments of war 'humanity'—staggered, beyond any doubt, as the President is alleged to have threatened—has excellent reason to know. You would not believe that, not thirty miles away as the crow flies, sits Johannesburg, with its streets, its theatres, churches, libraries, clubs—a great and handsome modern city. On the railway between the Rand and Pretoria the moan of the stamp-battery ceases out of earshot after Elandsfontein, and the great chimneys fade out of sight. You jolt, at fifteen miles an hour, over the most solitary ocean of high veldt with not a sound and hardly a human habitation in all that illimitable level yellow, under the pale clear sky above you. Then suddenly enough the railway begins to fall. The descent grows swiftly sharper. You begin to run into a green cup of hills covered with slim stems and green branches. You look back and the high veldt has somehow vanished. The train bolts down a steep decline—down many steep declines—and through a tunnel. You step out upon Pretoria."

". . . . Except in the Raad and on the President's stoep, you might live for months in the Boer capital and never hear a word of Kitchen-Dutch. The Australian wattles and the weeping-willow were types of the situation. I have recorded a visitor's delight in them, and there is a verse of the Scottish psalms in metre, a great favourite with Louis Stevenson, which used to recur and gratefully jingle in one's mind,

Through pastures green He leadeth me
The quiet waters by,

so the 'metrical vairsion' has it, and I remember springing it (through an interpreter) on my co-religionist, President Kruger.

"His Honour heard me coldly, possibly reflecting that the trees came from St. Helena and Australia and were mostly planted by those English hands which drew the first sluits through the streets. Pretoria, his capital, and the entire State, owed nought of its amenity to Burgher enterprise and endeavour. The very Hollander officials who ran the country and grew fat upon their pickings, were of a mind far more alien to the Burgher and more contemptuous of him than was ever any rooinek. I remember a broiling afternoon in the Market Square and a considerable concourse of officials and their wives assembled to welcome home the Commandant-General from his campaign against the Magato; and how, when the escort of State Artillery under Colonel Schiel wheeled round a street corner and into the Market Square, and the General was apparent, carrying a bouquet, and clad, if my eyes did not deceive me, in a white 'topper' and evening dress, the rooinek who writes was one of the very few who had the decency to raise a hat. 'You shouldn't do that,' said a Hollander acquaintance at my elbow. 'When the English take the country the first thing they'll do will be to square "Slim Piet," and he'll remember this day and raise his price.' And at a tennis party at the British Agency an hour later the same gentleman, a prominent official, added that he hoped I had noticed that at least two people had cheered the Commandant-General."

As for the President himself, no doubt you would have found him between the drowsy sentries and the marble lions and stood in the presence. But if you had you would have found him no more in touch with the town outside than some ancient survivor of another age like the new Dopper church opposite his door, or the hippopotamus of the Zoo, and you would have realised that he requires a separate paper to himself. Surely, as Louis Stevenson said of the armies, he hears the clock strike, but in another century. In President Kruger the Transvaal Boers have an authentic monarch, because, as in his strenuous youth he excelled them all in physical prowess, so in age he transcends his people in the qualities which are all that a majority among them can best understand. Wilier, more obstinate, a bigger bulk of man than any of them, he is great among them as much by his limitations as by his qualities."

A PRISONER OF THE KHALIFA.

It seems strange that, at the present time, when no one can have forgotten Herr Neufeld's interesting account of his captivity, the case of Giuseppe Cuzzi is almost entirely ignored, although his claim upon our sympathy is quite as great as Neufeld's. Cuzzi was officially appointed by Gordon, in the year 1884, to act as his own personal agent, and also as the agent of Her Majesty's Government, in Berber. In spite of great difficulties, and at grave personal risk, Cuzzi succeeded in keeping open the communication between Khartoum, Berber, and Cairo, constantly telegraphing information to Nubar Pasha and Baring, together with advice which, if followed, would probably have saved Gordon's life. In the month of March Colonel Stewart wrote to him advising him to leave Berber if he felt that his life was in danger and proceed to Cairo, where he would find the arrears of the money that was due to him. But Cuzzi, who was one of Garibaldi's old soldiers refused to leave his post, and as a result he was made prisoner on May 1, 1884, at a place called Rubatal, which is one day's journey from Berber.

He remained a prisoner for fourteen years, under conditions of slavery which were in some respects worse than those of Herr Neufeld, for though the latter was kept in chains he was at least supplied with food, whereas Cuzzi though not actually chained was driven from village to village by the whips of his merciless captors, and was allowed no food, except what he could beg from the villagers who took pity on his miserable condition.

Last year he was set free and brought to Cairo, where he not unnaturally imagined that he would receive his arrears of pay from the British Government, which would at least enable him to live, as his health is so completely broken down by the treatment which he has received as to make it impossible for him now to earn his own living.

But when he asks for bread all that he is offered is a sorry portion of red tape! He is told that a date was fixed before which all claims for indemnity, pay, and pension had to be made at Cairo, and that this time having now elapsed the money which he had earned in Berber before his captivity was all confiscated!

Cuzzi has still copies of the letter which General Gordon sent to him, appointing him official agent in Berber, and also of the telegrams which he sent to Baring and Nubar Pasha. He is at present living in Italy, where a certain number of Englishmen have interested themselves in his case and it is to be hoped that they will succeed in securing a pension for him from the British Government.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

The team of the Royal Liverpool Club who travelled to Westward Ho last week to take part in the Easter programme on the famous Southern Green, is, as was hinted last week would probably be the case, far from representative of even the local playing strength as in addition to the absence of Mr. Ball, neither Messrs. Graham nor Hutchings found it possible to make the journey and several others like Messrs. Farrar, R. S. Hilton, and T. W. Crowther, who have done good service for the club in past years are unfortunately also amongst the missing.

The field for the Kashmir Cup on Saturday was certainly the most representative that has ever taken part in the four years of its existence, as in addition to the local element, who naturally turned up in force, there were also the 'Varsity contingent and the members of the Royal Liverpool team, and in consequence, there was every prospect of a close and exciting finish—a prospect justified by the evenual result, as only one stroke divided the first three players, with several other players close on their heels. In the morning round Mr. H. C. Ellis led the way with 87, the only other players under 90 being Messrs. H. G. B. Ellis and Croome with 89, and a host of other players which included Messrs. Hutchinson and Hilton, with nineties and ninety-one's the latter figure appearing the fashionable score for this particular round. In the afternoon, with the force of the wind lessening in a slight degree, the scoring on the average slightly improved. Mr. H. C. Ellis rather jeopardised his chance by taking 46 for the outward half, and eventually finished with 91. Messrs. Hutchinson and O. Scott both improved on their morning performances to a material extent, and equal rounds of 85 placed them ahead of the Oxford crack, Mr. Hutchinson leading with a total of 175, which, in the eventual result, no one succeeded in quite equalling. Mr. Hilton made the best effort, as he finished only one stroke behind, a tie for second place with the Hon. O. Scott. The leading scores were Mr. Hutchinson 90 and 85—175; Mr. Hilton 91 and 85—176; Hon. O. Scott 91 and 85—176; Mr. Ellis 87 and 91—178; Mr. Bramston 91 and 87—178.

It may be mentioned that in the morning Mr. H. C. Ellis was distinctly unfortunate, as far as the first sixteen holes he played magnificent golf, holing out to this point of the round in 70. Then disaster overcame him, as he was twice dropped in the ditches which have to be crossed going to the seventeenth hole and eventually required eleven to the whole, and the fact that even with this disastrous experience he still led the field at the conclusion of the first round is a grand testimony to the class of golf he was playing for the remaining seventeen holes.

A peculiar feature of the returns was the similarity of the scores of the leading players in the individual rounds, as in the ten rounds of the first five players to finish there were three totals of 85, two of 87, and four of 91, whilst Messrs. Scott and Hilton and Messrs. Ellis and Bramston who tied, had exactly similar rounds of 91 and 85 and 91 and 87.

The success of Mr. Hutchinson was peculiarly happy, as it was in connection with Westward Ho that he was first known to fame and although he has gained many notable successes on other greens like St. Andrew's and Hoylake it is always with the North Devon green that one is apt to associate his golfing career. His name is writ large in the annals of the Royal North Devon Club, and his success, coming after a long absence from what may rightly be termed his "alma mater," was distinctly appropriate.

The average scoring was decidedly disappointing. Opinions were very varied previous to the competition as to the prospective winning score, but no one surmised that it would be quite as high as 175, the general opinion being that it would be somewhere between 165 and 170.

There were several reasons to account for it, one being the wind, which prevailed from a quarter which makes the course exceptionally difficult, and the other cause was the exceptional keenness of the greens owing to a dry March and the lateness of the spring. The wind by itself would probably not have been so difficult to combat for the keenness of the greens so demoralising had the wind not been so strong, but the combination of the two made the putting more than difficult; in fact, there was almost a suspicion of flukiness about it, as it was often a case of either holing out for running out of holing distance, and it was rather amusing to witness putters with what may be termed "standard" reputations skating round the hole in the most hopeless fashion.

The inroads of the seas on the occasion of the gales some two years ago has undoubtedly had an effect on the Westward Ho course, from which it has very apparently not recovered, as one or two of the greens are still suffering from the unwelcome visitation, notably the first, second, third and eighth, whilst lies through the green are not what they were in 1896. No doubt both the putting greens and the lies will considerably improve when the weather becomes warmer and the grass grows, but at least a year will have to pass before the course can be quite itself.

By the time these notes appear the first match of the tour—that against the Oxford and Cambridge Society—will have come to a conclusion. Writing before the event, I am afraid that the prospects of the Royal Liverpool Club are not bright. Short of at least half-a-dozen of their representative players, the Hoylake men will be called upon to meet a team which cannot be called anything but strong, and the majority of whom have had the opportunity of considerably more practice over the course than the members of the Northern team. There is one little ray of hope, however—that Mr. Horace Hutchinson has been pressed into the service of the old club, the Society officials having kindly consented to forego their original claim on their president. But I am sorely afraid that even the presence of the amateur champion of 1886 and 1887 will not suffice to turn the tide of battle in favour of the Hoylake golfers, and so debar the Society from avenging the narrow defeat at Hoylake last year.

The team of the North Devon Club to be encountered, in the second match of the Northerners' tour, if not quite so strong on paper as the 'Varsities, will nevertheless probably prove too strong for the visitors. On this occasion Mr. Hutchinson will be opposing the Royal Liverpool, who will, however, be able to claim the valuable services of Mr. J. Low, who will be appearing for the first time as a member of the R.L.G.C. According to present intentions the teams will play pretty much in the order given below although, of course, alterations may be made at the last moment:—

R. N. D. G. C.	R. L. G. C.
H. G. Hutchinson.	H. H. Hilton.
E. H. Buckland.	J. L. Low.
J. Bramston.	H. Holden.
H. M. Braybrooke.	A. C. Blain.
O. Scott.	R. Goold.
A. C. M. Croome.	W. Dod.
W. H. Houldsworth.	H. C. V. Nicholson.
W. H. Fowler.	J. Hornby.
Major Lamont.	W. C. Glover.
D. Scott.	C. F. Hutton.

The Royal North Devon club, and the 'Varsities' Society, have found some difficulty in arranging a match during the week, owing to the occurrence of the two games already fixed to take place and the club competitions. A single round fixture, however, has been decided upon, and will take place after the foursome competition on Thursday morning.

There is a rumour prevalent that many of the leading Scottish amateurs do not intend to participate in this year's amateur championship at Sandwich. If this proves correct, there will be cause for sincere regret, as with poor Freddie Tait and Trooper Ball amongst the missing, the championship for 1900 has already lost much of its representative nature, and the absence of any of the leading players would further detract from the interest of the meeting. But we can only hope that rumour is once more a lying jade.

Liverpool, April 20. H. H. Hilton.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th May, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ... inches	29·858
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	76·8
Dew Point ...	73·8
Relative humidity of Air ...	0·700
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	90·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	79·9
General Directions of wind* ...	NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	174

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY.—May 7.

10 p.m. ...	82·5

TUESDAY NIGHT.—May 8.

6 a.m. ...	81·3
10 a.m. ...	86·4
2 p.m. ...	87·5
4 p.m. ...	86·9

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Croham, 2,069 tons, Captain A Bowling, cleared yesterday, for Bassein, in ballast.

The s s Westburn, 2,111 tons, Captain S A Bell, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The s s Mogul, 2,353 tons, Captain D S Bailey, cleared yesterday, for London and Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The s s Loch Lutrathen, 1,779 tons, Captain T C Morgan, arrived in harbour on Monday, from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

The B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,961 tons, Captain J Stone, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

The s s Æolus, 1,845 tons, Captain W Kirkwood, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice. During the voyage she experienced strong S-W winds and sea, and strong N-W wind with strong S current W of Point de Galle.

The B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar via Aden with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr J C Ameron, Mr J Angelis, Mr Cooverjee Kaikhushroo, wife and 3 children, Mr Narayen Harrichand, wife and 5 children and 208 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 5th May, via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Lush, Mr and Mrs Thole and infant, Mr Walker, Mr Smith, Sergt and Mrs Hay, Mr Govindjee, and 341 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, sailed yesterday, for Karachi vio Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Lobes, Misses Lobes, Miss J C McNara, Asst Surgn J A Cordeiro and wife, Mr Humphrey, Mr Yeshwant Atmaram, Mr J P Starling, and 365 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O S N Co s s Clyde, 2,198 tons, Captain E Street, cleared yesterday, for Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Sophia Bland, Mr R Harris, Mrs A E Moses and 2 infants, Mr H M Mehta, Mr H S Abdoolally, Mr and Mrs J E Ellis, Mr Nissim, Mr F H Stratham, and Mr W R Taylor.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 8.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Hordern	Wet Basin		R I M S
Investigator		Heming			R I M S
Nancoury		Mills			R I M S
H M S Pigeon		de Sitgi			Royal Navy
Marathon		J G Field			Royal Navy
Pekin	3957	Hayward			P & O Co
B Crawder	2053	Sutherland			A Moniochoff
Khandalla	1318	MaDearmed			M M & Co
R Irvine	2361	Holbech			Standard Oil Co
Peters	401	Hiedler			F Heyer
Culna	1463	Hill			M M & Co
Common Wealth	2183	Richard			Bombay Co
Nurani	2870	Sandilands			T M & Co
Melpomene		Sabbadini			A L S N Co
Chigwell	1191	Mackenzie			W & A G & Co
Simla	1039	Bamber			M M & Co
Pundua	2126	Nailer			M M & Co
Ras Elba	1769	Kennedy			A M & Co
P Stewart		W A Tindall			I G T Steamer
Dwarka	762	Livingsten			M M & Co
Æolus	1845	Kirkwood			M M & Co
Nowshera	2024	Stone			M M & Co
Loch Lutrathen	1729	Morgan			W & A G & Co
Goa	1217	Gimblett			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Craydon	2409	Butler	Rangoon	9-5	M M & Co
B	C Furguson	3017	McAllister	M Coast	10-5	F M & Co
H	Woodleigh	1697	Watson		11-5	Ralli Bros
M	Bhundara	2214	Repairing			M M & Co
P	Croham	2076	Bowling	Bassein	9-5	J M & Co
Q	Gulf of Trinidad	1484	Duncanson	Dunkirk	9-5	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Agent.
Bahaduri	829	Ahamed	Marmagoa	Shepd & Co
Indravati	513	Adam	G Port	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15-5	F Baldovino
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	11-5	W&A G & Co
4	Shanghai	2163	Street	London	14-5	P & O S N Co
5	Glenturret	3026	Webster	Antwerp	21-5	W&AG&Co
8	Oriental	3087	Jephson	Aden	11-5	P & O S N Co
9	Amra	170	Hannah	Colombo	10-5	M M & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	Aden	19-5	P & O Co
15	Clyde	4098	Street	China	9-5	P & O Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Agent.
Setos	1234	Carstens	African Ports	F Heyer

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
7	Nowshera s	Stone	Rangoon, April 25
	Loch Lintrathen s	Morgan	Rangoon, April 26
8	Æolus s	Kirkwood	Rangoon, April 25
	Goa s	Gimblett	Zanzibar, April 19
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, May 5

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, &c
	Westburn s	Bell	Calcutta
	Mogul s	Bailey	London
	Croham s	Bowling	Bassein

The steamer Clyde, Captain Street, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Shanghai.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Goa, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Pundua, for Rangoon, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 8.

From Glasgow.

Clan Ferguson s—150 hogsheads ale and stout, Robinson Morrison and Co.
Clan Macrae s—14 cases whisky, Pearse and Co.
Clan Graham s—25 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.
Clan Mackenzie s—10 cases whisky, C Phillimore and Co.
Bohemia s—8 cases whisky, B Smyth and Co.

From Liverpool.

Trentham Hall s—5 cases whisky, A S Moos.

From London.

Socotra s—1 pipe portwine, Phipson and Co.
Mazagon s—25 cases gin and 1 hogshead rum, Phipson and Co
Peninsular s—10 cases gin, Phipson and Co.
Arabia s—13 cases gin, B Smyth and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Socotra s—10 cases brandy, C Phillimore and Co.

From Marseilles.

Singapore s—2 packages still wine, Phipson and Co.

From Antwerp.

Rothenfels s—381 cases window glass, S Mamoojee; 215 cases window glass, A K M Ebraimjee.

From Port Said.

Trentham Hall s—3 hogsheads claret, Phipson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 8.

For Liverpool.

Hispania s—6 bales wool, Jena Vally; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 280 bales cotton fly and 20 bales twist waste, R Cursondas; 352 cwt myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 27 bales wool and 94 bales goat hair, Ewart Latham and Co.

For London.

Caledonia s—50 bales hides, Latham and Co; 39 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 10 bales woollen carpets and 2 bales cotton colored embroidery, S J Tellery and Co; 79 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 5 bales hides, C Essa and Co; 16 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce; 230 cwt olibanums and 82 cwt dry chillies, Moledina Laljee.

Shanghai s—17 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 68 bales skins, Latham and Co; 131 cwt gum, B Ramjee; 25 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 35 bales hides, G Sachedina; 3 bales hides, B Esmail.

For Antwerp.

Glenturret s—230 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 120 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, 4,000 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,002 cwt poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 7,031 cwt linseed, 2,002 cwt poppyseed, 6,000 cwt castorseed, 6,000 cwt teelseed, 7,031 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwt poppyseed, 5,829 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwt castorseed, J Fachiri; 1,001 cwt myrabollams, 14,000 cwt rapeseed, Jafferbhoy Khets and Co; 200 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp; 425 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 100 gum, 35 bales hides, Bundally Esmail.

For Hamburg.

Mogul s—3,013 cwt linseed and 3,013 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 6,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt rapeseed and 4,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 5 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

For Naples.

D Aalduino s—200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

For Hongkong.

Clyde s—25 bales twist, P F Talati; 4 chests opium, Soonderjee Arjoon; 13 chests opium, Mahomed Hajee E Ellias; 32 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmall and Co; 16 chests opium, Talati and Co; 20 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 91 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

For Shanghai.

Clyde s—72 chests opium, Talati and Co; 54 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co; 45 chests opium, N J Abraham; 18 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 63 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 27 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 91 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th May, 1900.

1. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps:—Gr T Gant.

2. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 1 Sub-division No. 1 Company:—No. 717 Gr W Bennett.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

NAVAL v MERCANTILE ENGINEERS.

We take the following from Engineering: The number of engineer officers borne upon Her Majesty's ships of war is dangerously inadequate for the correct and complete fulfilment of the multifarious duties to be performed in accordance, with the exacting letter of the Queen's regulations, but also with the mere practical necessities of efficiency and safety. In this connection the following comparative statements of the complements of officers provided on board certain men-of-war and ships of the mercantile marine are significant and interesting. It is true that the machinery equipment, and the conditions to be fulfilled upon a man-of-war and a mail steamer, are so different that the relative values of the engine-room complements cannot be determined from an inspection of the mere numbers; but, as those differences call for much larger complements on men-of-war, they only emphasise the disproportion revealed. H. M. S. Terrible is fitted with two sets of triple-expansion engines capable of developing a total of 25,000 indicated horse-power. She carries one fleet engineer, five assistant engineers, and one artificer engineer—a total of seven commissioned and one warrant engineer officers. In addition there are three chief engine-room artificers, and 15 engine-room artificers; but the artificers, although mechanics, have no direct responsibilities. The Cunard Company's Royal Mail steamship Lucania is fitted with twin-screws, and two sets of triple-expansion engines capable of developing a total of 28,000 indicated horse-power. She carries 22 engineers, of whom 10 hold first-class and three second-class Board of Trade certificates, two electricians, one boiler-maker, 24 greasers, 78 firemen, 60 trimmers, two storekeepers, and two—against six on the Terrible—donkeymen. There are seven engineers on each watch. The White Star Company's Royal Mail steamship Oceanic is fitted with two sets of triple expansion engines, capable of developing a total of 28,260 indicated horse-power. She carries 23 engineers, of whom about 15 hold first-class Board of Trade certificates, and 34 greasers and water-tenders. There are seven engineers on each watch. H.M.S. Vengeance, first-class battleship, is fitted with two sets of triple-expansion engines, capable of developing a total of 13,500 horse-power. Vessels of this class carry six engineer officers. There are, in addition, three chief engine-room artificers and nine engine-room artificers. One representative vessel of this class, at present in commission in the Mediterranean, carries one fleet engineer one engineer, and four assistant engineers (of whom no less than three are probationary). The Cunard Company's Royal Mail steamer Umbria is fitted with one set of engines of 14,500 indicated horse-power. She carries 10 engineers, of whom five possess first-class and 2 second-class Board of Trade certificates; 2 electricians, 1 boilermaker, 9 greasers, 54 firemen, 40 trimmers, 1 storekeeper, 1 donkeyman. There are three engineers on each watch. First-class cruisers, fitted with two sets of engines of as much as 16,500 total indicated horse-power, 30 Belleville boilers, and about 72 auxiliaries, carry; from six to seven engineer-officers. From four to five of these officers are "assistant" or "probationary assistant" engineers, most of whom are mere youths with from two or three months' or two or three year's sea-going experience. H.M.S. Crescent, a first-class twin-screw cruiser of 10,000 indicated horse-power, natural draught, which is at present the flagship on the North American Station, carries one staff engineer, one engine, and three assistant engineers. In a well-known line of mail steamers running to South Africa, the twin-screw boats, fitted with two sets of engines, having a total of 10,000 indicated horse-power, carry 13 engineers, of whom nine possess Board of Trade certificates.

The following figures afford striking evidence of the enormous and rapid growth of our steam Navy, and of the growth in numbers and in relative importance of the engineering branch of the service. In 1863 the British Navy possessed only three ironclads, and the ships were still chiefly dependent upon sails for their propulsion. At the end of 1882 there were about 55 ironclads ready for sea duty and in 1888 there were 139 sea-going steam vessels in commission. At the present time there are over 500 steam vessels in the Royal Navy, exclusive of harbour service and other small boats, and there are no less than 258 sea-going ships in commission. In 1898, 30 vessels were launched, having an aggregate displacement of 140,988 tons, and a total of 253,600 indicated horse-power. In April, 1858, the "personnel" totalled 3851; in 1868, 5391, in 1878, 5627; in 1888, 8536; in 1898, 22,289. The undermentioned figures will serve to indicate the relative rates of increase of the executive and engineering branches:

	1878	1898
Executive personnel	27,911	44,336
Engineering personnel	5,627	22,289

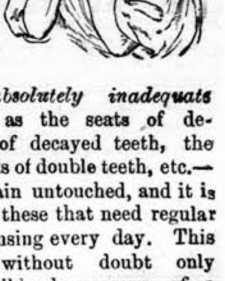
It will be seen that the rapid development of marine steam engineering, and the enormous enlargement of the sphere of utility of machinery of various kinds aboard ships of war, have created a new set of conditions, under which the association of engineering with naval power is so intimate and pervasive that it has acquired a predominating influence upon it.

Odol

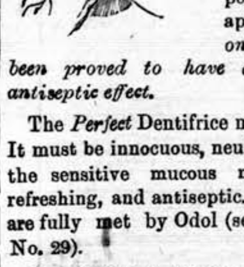
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness.



Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*



The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions. It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,

SOUND TEETH,

WHOLESOME BREATH.

For Sale in Bombay by:—TREACHER & Co. Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. Warden, 117, Bazaar Gate Street; Poona:—BEYNON & Co. Igatpura, Lonauli, and Bhusawal:—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

Wholesale:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 22 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India

WRITERS AND READERS

MARK TWAIN is now preparing the contents of his new book—stories, sketches and essays, which, so far have only appeared in magazines. The volume is to takes its title from the opening tale, The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg. It will be published in September by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

It will be interesting to have a first novel from the son of that veteran novelist, Dr. George Macdonald. Such a book by Mr. Ranald Macdonald is now in the press under the title, The Sword of the King. It is a romance of the period of William Prince of Orange and is told in the style of that period. The novel will be out during the early summer.

There is to be a biography of Sir John Fowler, the great engineer, to whom the Forth Bridge will always be a monument. Lady Fowler has put all the materials bearing upon her husband's life into the hands of Mr Thomas Mackay, an Oxford man already known for one or two books. The biography, which is to have protraits and illustrations, will be published by Mr. Murray in the autumn.

The name and fame at least of "Father John of Cronstadt" are familiar in this country. In his own country the Russian priest wields an influence of a remarkable sort. Mr. Murray is preparing for publication in English a little book of devotions by Father John. The translation has been made by a Russian, General Goulaeff, with the assistance of an English lady. Mrs. Illingworth. General Goulaeff was identified with a previous volume by Father John which appeared here. This one is entitled, The Truth About God.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Kennedy tells, in a short preface, the story of his book due on Monday. Several years ago he wrote a series of articles for the Boy's Own Paper relating some of his adventurs in the Navy. His yarns, as he modestly calls hem, were very well received by his juvenile readers. He was consequently encouraged to expand what he had written, with the purpose of giving grown-up boys an idea of a sailor's life and experiences. Drawings by Sir William ornament his pages—two referring to the attack on the Taku forts and the bombardment of Sebastopol. Messrs. Blackwood issue the book.

Mr. Murray has arranged to publish a new edition of Crowe and Cavalcaselle's well-known history of Italian painting. The work has been long out of print, and a copy of it is worth about £30. Within recent years new material has been found which is believed to give important support to the art theories of Crowe and Cavalcaselle. Moreover, the coming edition will contain the final corrections of Sir Joseph Crowe, which, in at least two volumes, amount almost to a rewriting of the book. Then there are to be illustrations—for the first time—and editorial notes by Professor Douglas and Mr. A. S. Strong, the librarian of the House of Lords.

It is unromantic but not uninstructive to submit a popular novel to a process of statistics. This has been done in America in regard to David Harum, which at the time had sold 425,000 copies. To print those volumes, 5,000 pounds of ink were consumed, and 1,900 miles of thread were used in the binding. As to paper 5,805 reams, weighing 87lb. a ream, were needed for the book. If placed end to end the volumes would string out to fifty miles; if placed one upon the other they would make a tower seven miles high. The calculation might be extended indefinitely.

The Vice-Provost of Eton, Mr. Warre, Cornish, is compiling a Public School Speaker" which Mr. Murray will publish. The work as its name implies, is a collection of pieces suitable for recitation at school "speeches." The editor has made his selection in the widest manner and from various languages—Greek, Latin, English, German, French, and Italian. He has included drama, general poetry, orations, and other prose pieces, ancient and modern, and all in hopes that no serious omissions can be found. He has passed over classics, which are at everybody's command in favour of pieces more difficult of access.

Next week Mr. Heineman is to publish a volume, Cricket in Many Climes, by that popular cricketer Mr. P. F. Warner. He has been a member of five of cricketers that have visited the United States Canada, Portugal, the West Indies and South Africa, and has captained two of them. Mr. C. B. Fry has said that no practical cricketer in England has a fuller knowledge of the history of the game than Mr. Warner. He therefore brings to the discussion of modern scores and incident a vast amount of information and peculiar opportunities of comparison. But this volume of recollections is much more than a record of statistics; it aims at being a trustworthy reference-book and a lively narrative. There are seventy illustrations.

Mr. Bret Harte's coming volume of stories has the title From Pine to Sandhill, which refers to the Pacific Slope.—A series of short stories dealing with the South African War will be published by Messrs. Putnam under the title For the Queen in South Africa. The writer is Mr. Carl D. Haskins.—The Seafarers, by Mr. Bloundelle-Burton, a story of the sea, as the name suggests, will appear within the next week or two. Messrs. Pearson publish it.—They have also nearly ready a fanciful tale by Austin Fryers, called The Devil and the Inventor, and a story of mystery, Lyona Grimwood, Spinster, by Miss L. Higgin.

His Lordship's Leopard is a humorous novel by Mr. David Dwight Wells, which Mr. Heinemann is publishing. It is in the same style as the author's previous story, Her Ladyship's Elephant.—Kentucky seems to be a State favoured by American novelists. Messrs. Harper will publish next week a story of the Kentucky Highlands, A Mountain Europa, by Mr. Jhon Fox. Next week also they will issue Mr. Robert Chambers's romance, A Gay Conspiracy.—Miss Sarah Tytler's story of Scottish life and a tom-boy heroin, A Young Dragoon, will be published by Messrs. Chatto in a few days.

Mr. Murray announces a volume of Doctrinal Sermons, by the late Dr. Jowett. Mr. Edward Whymper is preparing a new and cheaper edition—making the fifth—of his Scrambles Amongst the Alps. Next week Mr. Grant Richards will published Ad Astra, a volume of verse by Mr. Charles Whitworth Wynney, and a book of another sort How to Deal with your Banker, by Mr. Henry Warren. The writer who uses nom de guerre R. Andom, contemplates a sequel to his broadly humorous book, We Three and Trodles. Messrs. Jarrold are bringing out a sixpenny edition of the latter, having acquired the copyright from the original publishers.

Mr. Burleigh will publish at once a work by Dr. Alexander Jabb, Some Heresies Dealt With. It consists of papers on a variety of subjects, chiefly scientific in character. Another book, Offering and Sacrifice, which Mr. Burleigh announces, is also from the pen of Dr. Japp, though he adopts a pseudonym. It is an essay in comparative customs and religious development. Messrs. Harper are bringing out a guide to Paris and the Exhibition, and several other guides are announced. Messrs. Cassel have just published a sixpenny one.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's list of "disappearing authors" has excited much surprise. It included Jane Austen, whose new editions are legion; Trollope, who, it is credibly stated, is "in" for a revival; Charles Lever, of whose works one firm alone (Messrs. Downey) have sold £9,000 worth in the last few years; and Charlss Reade. We ourselves disputed the "disappearing" of Jane Austen, and a cosrespondent quickly confirmed our view by informing us that the Kilburn Free Library issues each of her novels to twenty-one readers per annum. We have since made a few inquiries, which throw some interesting and varied sidelights on the subject. The only comfort we pluck from these hesitating reports of Jane is that they throw a doubt, which we have long shared but dared not breathe, on the "dainty edition." We have a suspicion that the dainty edition is frequently no more than a dainty sepulchre. . . . It seems, then, that Jane Austen sells in the bookshops, but is not borrowed in the libraries. This might simply mean that the is so popular that readers insist on possessing her for themselves; but this would be a too optimistic interpretation of the facts

Some writers achieve fame with their first novel, some with their second, some with their last, and others there are who do not achieve it at all. Miss Mary Cholmondeley made a reputation for herself as the author of Diana Tempest, but it remained for Red Pottage, to bring her fame. The fortunate thing about the fame that comes from writing books is, that not only the book that gives it sells, but the sale of others that were written before is stimulated by it. Messrs. Appleton are publishing a new edition of Diana Tempest, in which is printed a short sketch of Miss Cholmondeley, together with her portrait and a picture of the house in which she was born, which by the way, was the home of Bishop Heber who was her great-uncle. Diana Tempest was Miss Cholmondeley's third book; and it is said that it took her three and-a-half-years to write it. Her first story was published anonymously in the *Gra hic* when she was nineteen years old.

It is interesting to learn that Colonel Thorneycroft of "Thorneycroft's Horse" is Miss Fowler's first cousin, and that one of the earliest recollections of the author of "Concerning Isabel Carnaby" is of going down to desert with the future colonel, when both were staying as children at the "Pembruge Castle" of "A Double Thread," holding his hand and shutting her eyes with equal tightness as they ran together through the big saloon past a row of figures, in armour. "He was older than I," says Miss Fowler, "and much bigger and braver; but I think that even he had lurid misgivings as to how far those mailed figures were to be trusted after dusk, and to what extent their 'white flair' was to be relied upon."

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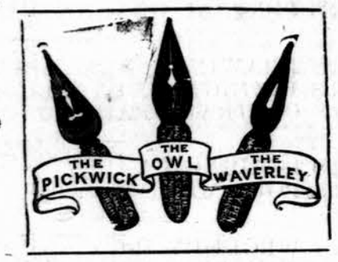

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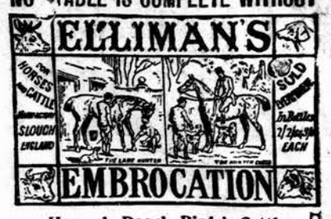

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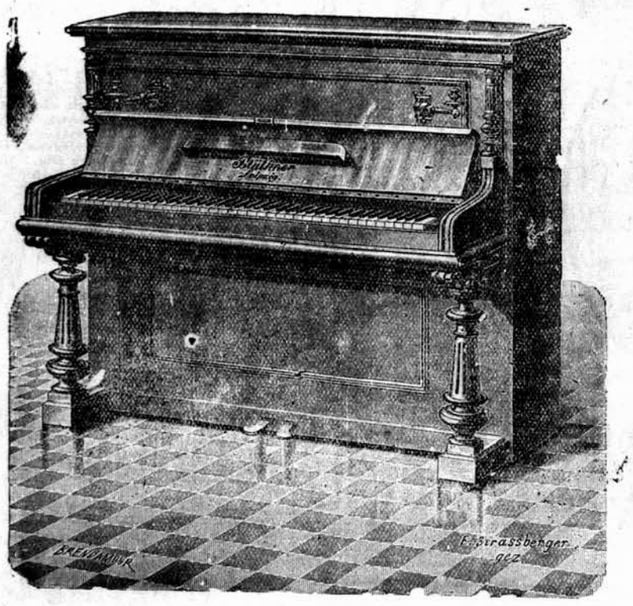

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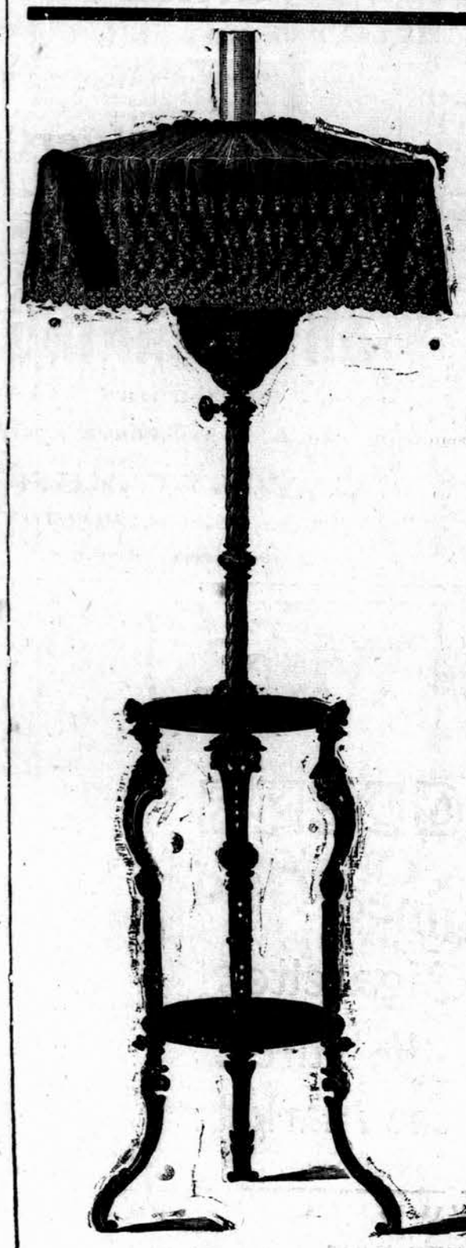

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